The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

March 25, 1939

End Of U. S. Neutrality

AN EDITORIAL

Japan Feels Free to Act

BY DR. ICHIRO KIYOSE

Madame Sun Makes Appeal

Europe on the Brink of War

Picture of Western China

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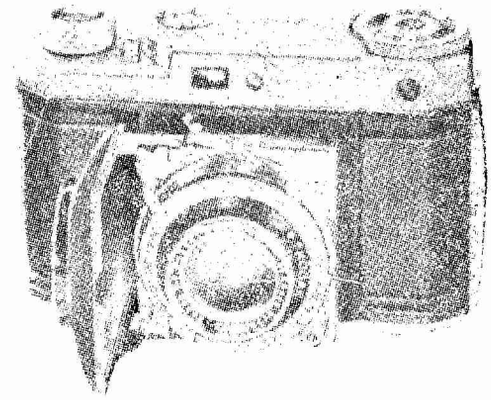

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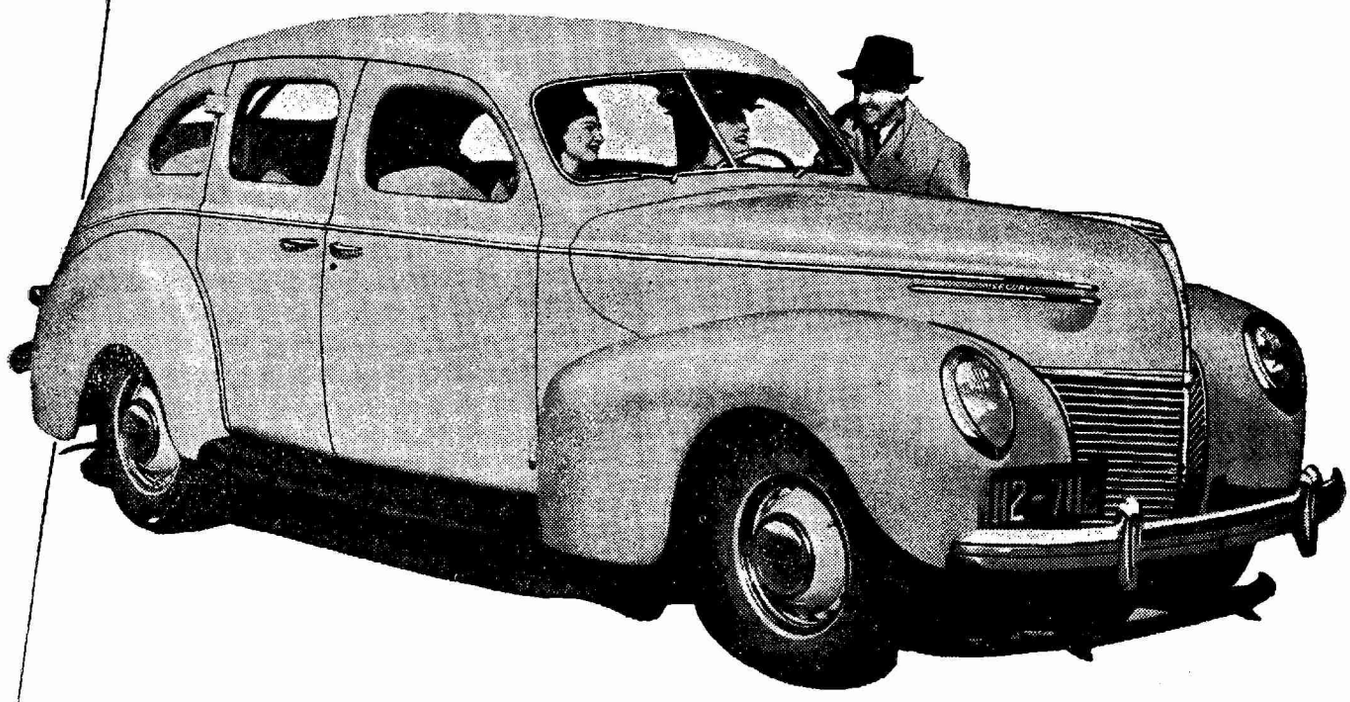

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MOLEY'S 'PERSPECTIVE'

To the Editor:

In **Newsweek** (New York) for January 30, 1939, Mr. Raymond Moley discusses under the heading "Perspective" the subject of Far Eastern policy. I want to take issue with what Mr. Moley said, because I believe his opinions to be erroneous and detrimental to the interests of the American people.

The first point raised by Mr. Moley is the proposed fortification of Guam. While the project has been shelved by the House, it deserves consideration for future reference. Mr. Moley opines that owing to Guam's geographical position (4,000 miles from Hawaii, only 1,200 miles from Yokohama) an expenditure of U.S.$5,000,000 would be entirely inadequate, if the island is to be held in the face of a Japanese attack. He thinks that U.S.$200,000,000 would be required and, moreover, that such a step would mean a permanent policy of "standing guard against Japanese advances toward southeastern Asia."

My opinion about Guam is quite simple. Japan has fortined a number of her islands in the Pacific, partly against the agreement reached at the Washington Conference. Japanese utterances urging a "southward expansion" have not been lacking, and the occupation of Hainan Island, plus the well-known Japanese activities in and around the Philippines, seem to indicate that this expansion is more than an idle dream. An occupation by Japan of southeastern Asia would seriously cripple important American industries which import from it most of their tin and rubber supplies. The value of these imports to the economic fabric of the United States far exceeds even the $5,000,000 which Mr. Moley considers necessary. The best reason, however, for the proposed base—which has been supported, **inter alia**, also by our American naval strategists—I find in the rejoicing in Japan about the defeat of the bill in Congress. The unmistakable sense of relief expressed by the Japanese press over this action can, I believe, only be interpreted to mean that even the $5,000,000 base appeared in Japanese eyes as a serious obstacle to contemplated conquests. Mr. Masoneri Ito, an authority on naval problems, took the rejection of the bill as indication that America was ready to withdraw from the Pacific and that consequently she should sell the island to Japan: "It is destined to be done eventually."

The Open Door is Mr. Moley's second subject. His thesis is that "the Open Door, in realistic diplomacy, was useful to us as a concept only so long as our economic interests in China transcended the economic interests which would be sacrificed through resistance to Japan." Mr. Moley then quotes Professor A. Whitney Griswold to the effect that "it would be 'a gratuitous calculation that rated the Open Door in China an American interest of vital importance'."

We have no quarrel with the trade statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and willingly admit that during the past years America's trade with Japan and Manchuria has been much larger than with China. But figures do not tell the whole story. If we compare the structure of America's trade with Japan and China, we discover the following: imports by Japan consist chiefly of raw materials, involving a minimum of labor. The finished goods made from these raw materials, as far as they are used by Japanese export industries, such as textiles, directly compete with American products not only in the world markets but even in America. Other raw materials and various finished products exported by America are used to strengthen the Japanese war machine, and her heavy industries in general, which when peace is restored, will enable them to more energetically undersell American goods.

In addition, Japan's avowed aim in seizing Manchuria seven years ago and invading China in 1937 is precisely the acquisition of raw materials which will make Japan as far as possible independent of American imports. This applies notably to cotton and iron ore. Even the immediate profit derived by American business from these exports is illusory. For by strengthening Japanese armaments they compel the American people even now to spend many more times their amount to increase their own armed forces.

Sino-American trade, on the other hand, shows an entirely different composition. Imports from China consist partly of raw materials like wolfram, bristles, wood oil; partly of such finished goods as woollen carpets, embroideries, laces, egg products. In either category there is hardly a single item which competes directly or indirectly with an American product. Exports to China are made up of refined oils (while Japan prefers to buy crude oil!), tobacco and cigarettes, motor trucks, machinery, metals, paper, and timber. The vast majority of the items represent a considerable amount of American labor and are therefore doubly profitable to American economy.

Lastly, the trend of Sino-American trade before the present war has not only been upward; it offered the opportunity for a sound and steady development, for China was on the eve of large-scale industrialisation, promoted, not to flood the world with cheap exports, but to provide the needs of her own four hundred million people. And this trade here in China was not in the hands of

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Formerly Millard's Review

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Index for March 25, 1939

Editorial Paragraphs

U. S. Moves to Abandon Neutrality—Condemns Germany-May Oppose Japan 91
Who Rules Japan? 93
Japan Convinced U. S. and Powers Will Not "Interfere" in Asia *By Dr. Ichiro Kiyose* 94

Special Articles

Chungking Floats Huge Loan for Continuing War 96
Red Cross Director Tells of Sad Plight of China's Wounded Soldiers 98
Educate the Masses: End Stagnation! ..... *By Madame Chiang Kai-shek* 99
China Drama Group Makes Broadway Hit .....*By George Kao* 101
Picture of Western China in 1939 102
Madame Sun Appeals for Aid to Partisan Fighters 104
Wave of Murders In Hongkew Area 106
Europe Prepares for War As Hitler Threatens Small Neighboring States 107
Japanese Army Advances in Kiangsi As Air Raiders Wreak Destruction 108

Departments

What People Are Saying 89
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War 109
Who's Who in China 110
Men and Events 112
New Books of Interest in the Far East 115

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This, then, is the significance of the Open Door. That we should allow it to be closed for the sake of the short-lived and actually non-existent profits of our trade with Japan, the ultimate results of which are a positive threat to America's interest and welfare at home, as well as abroad—that means selling our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Just on March 7, Mr. Seigo Nakano, president of the Japanese Rightist Party (Tohokai), declared that Japan was fighting in China the "imperialistic invasion of Britain and the United States." The Panay incident was apparently a proper part of this process, for Mr. Nakano blamed the Foreign Office, saying "Japan cut a ridiculous figure by making unnecessary apologies so hastily." It would be well for the American people to bear such words in mind in order to realize what sort of antagonist they are facing across the Pacific.

Mr. Moley's opinion is that we should consider Hawaii as our western frontier, granting that Americans cannot help being horrified at Japan's barbarities. "Sin," he says, "international as individual, will go on in this imperfect world and, while we may regret it, there are limits to what we can do about it unless we want to go to war." And according to him, the efforts of the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japan's Aggression are pushing America beyond those limits.

We do not know whether those limits were reached in 1938 when America supplied Japan with 54% of her total war materials to a value of U.S. $211,000,000 (as against one single credit to China for U.S.$25,000,000). Should America increase her exports or join Japan in her war on China? For what else has America done about the "sin" except making ineffectual protests?

However, Mr. Moley evidently does not want war, either for or against sin. But he is apprehensive that Col. Stimson's committee is pushing us into or toward it. Just why this should be so, he does not make clear, for in his own words its purpose "apparently is to promote not only a private boycott against Japan, but legislation prohibiting the sale of various vital articles to her." If a well-armed but peaceful nation is confronted with a belligerent but less well-armed one, then it seems to me, at any rate, that the way to preserve peace is through refraining from better arming the aggressive party: that is, through keeping from it "various vital articles." How peace can be preserved by the opposite course—by furnishing it with the sinews of war, as a number of American firms are now doing—Mr. Moley does not explain.

To Mr. Moley, the committee's activities suggest "nothing so much as the need of this country for a Committee for the Promotion of Minding Our Own Darned Business." That all Americans should mind their own business, we heartily agree. The trouble is they do not mind it enough—and this war between China and Japan is very much our own business.

ONE AMERICAN

Shanghai, March 20, 1939.

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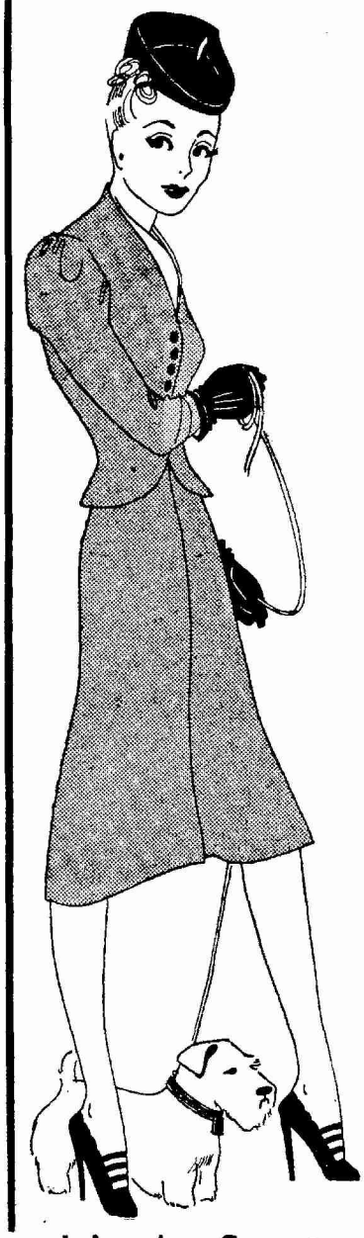

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U. S. Moves to Abandon Neutrality—Condemns Germany-May Oppose Japan

IN August, 1935, four years after Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty, the U. S. Congress passed a joint resolution designed to prevent the United States from becoming involved in wars in other parts of the world. The resolution, amended in 1936 and again in 1937, was adopted in its present form on April 29 and proclaimed a law on May 1, 1937.

Although the United States had opposed Japan's action in Manchuria and had taken active steps to liquidate Japan's intervention at Shanghai early in 1932, the passage of the Neutrality Act was not brought about by developments in the Far East. It was Mussolini's intervention in Ethiopia and the growing threat of another war in Europe that caused Congress to take steps to legally prevent American citizens from taking actions likely to cause their country to become involved in another international war.

The Neutrality Law: (1) Prohibited, upon proclamation by the President, the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war, directly or indirectly, to belligerent countries. It also provided for the prohibition, under certain condition, shipment of arms to countries engaged in civil strife. (2) Prohibited American vessels from carrying to belligerent countries, or countries in civil strife, such articles or materials, in addition to arms and ammunition, and implements of war, as the President might specify in the form of a proclamation. The purpose of this provision, popularly known as the "cash and carry" clause, was to prevent the seizure of American vessels by belligerent naval forces. Bell gerent nations, desirous of obtaining American materials, would, of necessity, be compelled to send their own ships to American ports and accept delivery of American products, the ownership title of which thereby passed to foreign consignees. (3) Prohibited American citizens from making loans and extending credits to belligerents, including those engaged in civil strife. There also was a provission prohibiting the soliciting or recieving of contributions for the benefit of a government or faction engaged in war or civil strife. The object in this instance was to prevent the raising of funds on American terriotry, under the guise of relief work, for the assistance of belligerents.

Other provisions of the Act were largely of domestic concern, requiring firms engaged in exporting arms to register and state the amount and destination of their exports, prohibiting the use of American ports as bases of supplies, restrictions on use of U. S. ports by submarines of foreign states and also the use of American ports by armed merchantmen. American citizens were prohibited from travelling on ships of belligerent countries, except at their own risk. Upon proclamation of the President, such travel would become unlawful. Finally, American merchantment were prohibited from arming while engaged in commerce with belligerent states.

The Neutrality Law, in a sense, expressed the disillusionment of Americans resulting from their participation in the last war, a war which the progagandists said was being fought to end wars and save democracy. But the war had ended in the usual scramble for territory and for economic superiority and monopoly, and to make matters worse, practically all of the countries which had borrowed money from the United States, former enemies as well as allies, had defaulted on their debts, leaving the United States holding the bag. It was the widespread feeling of disillusionment which strengthened the natural sentiment in favor of isolation (expressed in America's refusal to join the League of Nations) which was responsible for the congressional enactment of the Neutrality Law—in its original form in 1935 and in its present form in 1937.

Since the Neturality Law expires on May 1, it is necessary for steps to be taken immediately to re-enact

Eagle Screams Again?

Glasgow, Scotland, Record

the law, amend it, or withdraw it in favor of some other form of legislation.

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced his intention of introducing a bill to repeal the present Neutrality Act and give the President "broad powers to retaliate by economic pressure against aggressor nations." In the course of a radio broadcast on Sunday night, Senator Pittman announced that his purpose was to obtain for President Roosevelt even greater "emergency powers" than the President himself had requested when he appealed for the revision of the Neutrality Act. He said that while the Bill which he planned to introduce "merely permitted the United States to sell munitions on a "cash and carry" basis to any belligerent nation, he declined to commit himself

"not to offer further legislation on increasing the Presidents' emergency powers."

According to an extended report by the *United Press*, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on Tuesday morning, Senator Pittman was interested in "seeing that there is maintained in Europe a substantial balance of power because if any one group obtained absolute power over Europe or Asia, then the United States would be faced with the defense of the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America." While the United States must not send soldiers to fight in Europe and Asia, Senator Pittman was convinced that the United States "should use its tremendous financial and economic resources to resist any encroachment on American rights."

Referring to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, where Japan, due to her almost complete dependence upon American supplies, has carefully avoided a formal declaration of war, Senator Pittman stated that "if the Neutrality Act had been invoked against China and Japan, the measure would have penalized China. . . . I have never seen the logic of prohibiting the sale of arms and munitions and other implements of war to Japan while at the same time shipping her millions of tons of scrap iron to manufacture implements of death to slaughter innocent and helpless Chinese."

Speaking generally, Senator Pittman declared, that proposals for placing an embargo on all commodities to warring nations, could not be enacted, "because our people must not sacrifice all of their exports, particularly in a time of mounting surpluses, loss of domestic purchasing power and tragic unemployment. . . ."

Another dispatch through the French *Havas* service, stated that the proposed extension of the "cash and carry" provision clause as well as the other modifications of the Neutrality Act "might prove favorable to Japan, because that country possesses one of the biggest navies and merchant fleets in the world. Although the spirit of the draft bill, introduced by Senator Pittman, was not intended to aid Japan, this consequence "might have to be temporarily accepted," since the present intention was to allow the United States to send sufficient provisions and war materials to Britain and France in case of a conflict in Europe." While no serious opposition was expected to be voiced against the Pittman Bill, it was admitted that disapproval probably would be expressed by Senators Hiram W. Johnson of California, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina.

Another *U. P.* report said that if Pittman's bill was enacted, it would automatically be invoked in the Sino-Japanese conflict "because it would remove the President's authority to declare the existence of a state of war." The new Bill will contain a clause providing that "within 30 days after the outbreak of a declared or undeclared war, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved and after this proclamation the "cash and carry" provision of the bill would automatically become operative. Senator Pittman said his Bill would help Britain, but denied that it was part of Britain's "halt Hitler movement."

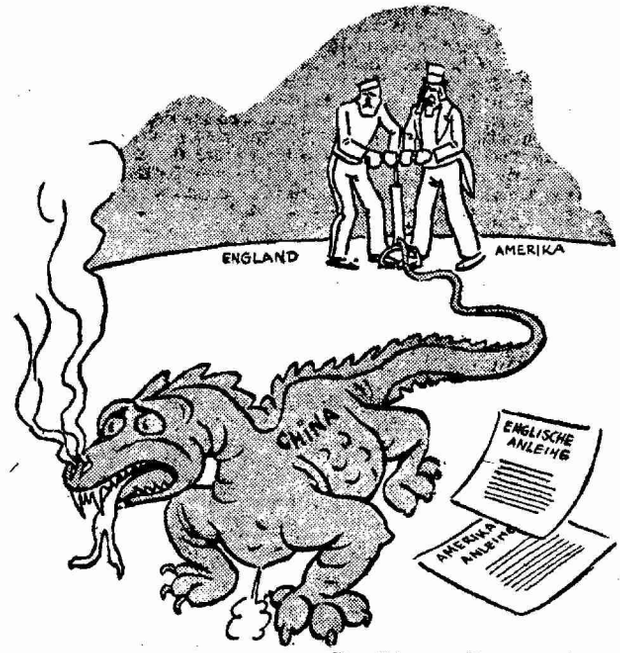
GERMAN GOODS PENALIZED

That the Administration does not intend to await congressional action on the new legislation, was indicated in the Government's imposition of "penalty duties" on all German goods imported into the United States. This action was announced on March 18 and undoubtedly was inspired by American resentment at Hitler's action in Czechoslovakia. According to the announcement of the Treasury Department, the "Penalty Duties" on German goods will amount to an additional 25 percent tariff "in addition to the high 'blacklist' duties to which German products already are subject." Trade experts stated that the new duties "would reduce the flow of Nazi goods to the United States to a 'thin trickle.'" The Treasury's action was based on the charge that Germany was employing subsidies to aid exporters selling goods abroad, the subsidies running as high as 33⅓ percent on goods sent to the United States in exchange for cotton. However, the fact that the increased duties were announced immediately following Hitler's action, left little doubt in the public mind as to the Administration's motive.

According to the *United Press* message, the possibility existed "that the new regulations enforced against German goods would be extended to include Japan and other nations guilty of treaty violations." Such action was forecast in some Congressional circles, stated the message.

In addition to the tariff action against German goods, it was announced (Tuesday) that Sumner Welles, Under-secretary of State, in collaboration with President Roosevelt, had sent a strong Note to Germany condemning the Nazi absorption of Czechoslovakia. The Note was expected to reiterate Mr. Welles previous declaration that Germany's action in annexing Czechoslovakia was "wanton lawlessness." The full text of Mr. Welles' statement was,

German View of China War



Das Schwarze Korps, Berlin

This cartoon, from a well known Berlin paper was headed, "Lengthening the War," and contained the explanation, "Just when he seems to be losing breath they (Americans and Britons) pump some more into him."

> "This Government cannot refrain from making known this country's condemnation of acts which resulted in the temporary extinguishment of the liberties of a free and independent people with whom the people of the United States maintained especially close and friendly relations.
>
> "The position of the United States has been consistently made clear and has emphasized the need for respect of the sanctity of treaties, of the pledged word and for non-intervention by any nation in the domestic affairs of other nations. It has, on repeated occasions, expressed its condemnation of the policy of military aggression.
>
> "It is manifest that acts of wanton lawlessness and arbitrary forces are threatening world peace and the very structure of modern civilization. The imperative need for the observance of principles advocated by this Government has been clearly demonstrated by the developments of the past three days."

President Roosevelt, at the same time, stated that the United States needed new neutrality legislation, particularly in the light of the new European developments. President Roosevelt urged a re-reading of his

Jan. 4 message to Congress in which he had pointed out that the present neutrality legislation "sometimes aided war makers." He declared his opinion that the United States "could find means short of war, but stronger than words alone to help stem aggression." The President also announced that no move had been made toward extending recognition of the Spanish Nationalist Government headed by Gen. Francisco Franco.

GUAM ISSUE STILL ALIVE

President Roosevelt announced (*United Press*, March 18) that he would support the inclusion of the Guam harbor development project, which was part of the Navy Department's air-naval base fortification plans, as part of the annual Rivers and Harbors Bill. The President's announcement was taken as another indication that he favors extension of United States outposts in the Pacific as a warning to the aggressor nation of the Orient. It was stated that the Guam project, due to continued Senatorial opposition, "probably would be revamped to include only harbor development, which was the chief immediate objective of the Navy Department." Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told the President that the Senate did not wish to include the Guam project in the Naval Fortifications Bill now pending in the Upper House.

Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, who is a potential candidate for the Democratic Presidential bomination, may conduct his campaign on a platform calling for strong American leadership in world affairs, according to recent announcement of his supporters. For a long time Mr. McNutt has advocated retention of American sovereignty over the Philippines as part of the stronger American policy in the Pacific, a subject intimately connected with the proposal to fortify the island of Guam. Of interest in this connection was an announcement of the State Department (March 14) that Japan had not violated her mandate over the South Seas Islands (Marshal and Caroline groups) which she had seized from German at the outbreak of the World War. It had long been rumored that Japan was secretly fortifying the Islands in violation of the provisions of the League Mandate. Japan's resignation from the League had also aroused considerable speculation as to the status of her mandate.

PENALTIES AGAINST JAPAN?

Further dispatches from Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week referred to possible trade penalties against Japan similar to those enforced against Germany, but it was not thought likely that any action would be taken until the present European crisis subsides. It was stated that penalties against Japan might be based on somewhat broader provisions of the tariff act than those enforced against Germany, since Japanese trade practices discriminated more indirectly than those of Germany. Germany directly subsidizes exports to the United States in contrast to Japan which, while not discriminating against the United States in the Japanese market by directly subsidizing exports to the United States, was on the other hand discriminating sharply against U. S. products in Manchukuo and North China. The State Department's Note to Japan on Oct. 6 specifically listed Japanese discriminations against American trade in Manchukuo and North China. Japan has not yet replied to that Note. The present tariff act gives the President the right to specify new or additional duties where there is discrimination against the commercial nterests of the United States, directly or indirectly, by aw, administrative regulation or practice."

Since Japanese discrimination against American interests in China covers a wide field, it is likely that alterations in the Neutrality Law giving the President broader powers of retaliation, will take these matters into consideration.

Who Rules Japan?

John Gunther, Author of Forthcoming Book, "Inside Asia," in Harper's.

I had not been in Japan 20 minutes before I heard a strange use of the word "They." "They," I was told, had decided thus-and-so; "They" had determined to fight the war to a finish. "They" had suggested recent changes in policy; "They" had decided that the country should do this and not that. "They" had arranged the appointment of Prince Konoye, head of the Fujiwara family, as Prime Minister; "They" were reasonably well satisfied with him.

A recent Premier, Gen. Hayashi, went to the palace to obtain the seal of His Imperial Majesty on a routine matter. He came back to tell his Cabinet that the Cabinet, including himself, was out. "They" had been to Hirohito.

Who are "They"?

This is the most difficult question in Japan. Beside it comparatively stiff questions like, for instance, how Fascist Japan is, are simple. No one knows precisely who "They" are, because "They" themselves do not precisely know. The ruling clique is fluid and elastic; yet its policy retains a constant quality. "They" may be unknown, but what they do is predictable, like a ball rolling slightly from side to side, but returning always to equilibrium. "They" are, in a rough sense, like the College of Cardinals—if Cardinals changed more often.

As everyone knows, the dominating factor of the "They" of contemporary Japan is the Japanese Army.

Close to the Emperor there is—still—a group of civilian officials and advisers, who, it goes without saying, often see eye to eye with the army, so that no conflict between them need arise, but who are still a check on unmitigatedly exclusive army domination of policy. They are, in a sense, referees between the throne, the army and the people.

In this palace group, incontestably the veteran elder statesman, the last of the Genro (produced with a hard "g"), Prince Kimmochi Saionji, comes first. This old gentleman—he was born in 1849—became a chamberlain of the pre-restoration Emperor at the age of 6; in 1868 he fought to oust the shoguns, wearing green armor and carrying a crimson banner; he has been three times Prime Minister; he was Ambassador to several European countries, and signed the Versailles Treaty; five times he has escaped assassination.

The Genro was the original council of elder statesmen who helped make the restoration and who thereafter became an unofficial advisory council to the Emperor. As members died, successors were not appointed. The army wanted the Genro to die out. In the original Genro were the great chieftains and Japan-makers, Prince Ito, Prince Inouye, Prince Yamagata, Prince Matsukata. Saionji was the last man to be taken in, and is the only survivor.

At 89 Prince Saionji is too old to take active part in politics, but is consulted still—for instance, he approved the appointment of Konoye as Prime Minister in 1937.

Another elder statesman, one not quite so historic a figure as Prince Saionji, but who has more contemporary influence, is Count Nobuski Makino, born in 1861 of noble blood (his father was leader of the Satsuma clan), who as Imperial Household Minister for some years gained a very close knowledge of the workings of the palace, where his influence was profound. Makino and Saionji in effect "ruled" Japan during the illness of the Emperor Taisho, and the first period of Hirohito's regency.

Makino is a liberal. The army hates him. There have been three attempts on his life.

Other men influential at the palace are Tsuneo Matsudaira, at present the Imperial Household Minister, who has been Ambassador both to Washington and London, and is supposed to be the chief present liberal influence; Count Kurahei Yuasa, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who is supposed to be closer to the Emperor at present than any man in Japan; and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the president of the Privy Council, an extreme nationalist. The character of Baron Hiranuma's ideas may be gathered from the following statement, which he made as vice-president of the Privy Council:

"Rumors to the effect that the national policy of Japan is imperialist and aggressive should be deplored. Any student of Japanese history will recall that, since the founding of the nation, our goal has been peace . . . The national policy of Japan is benevolence directed to the well-being and development of all. We wish to extend this spirit to our own citizens first, secondly to the Far East, and third to the rest of the world."

In January, 1938, when the Chinese refused to sue for peace, even though Nanking had fallen, the Emperor summoned the first imperial conference that had been held in Japan since 1914, and the fifth in all Japanese history. About the same time, an institution known as "Imperial Headquarters" was set up as a permanent advisory council to the Emperor during this period of crisis. The last time such an "Imperial Headquarters" existed was during the Russo-Japanese War early in the century. It may be said to be the ultimate crystallization of the "They" who rule Japan.

Obviously, the key military and naval authorities are included in "Imperial Headquarters," and doubtless the most important civilian Ministers and court officials. But —the point is significant —no one, even now, knows formally and finally just who all the members are.

Japan Convinced U. S. and Powers Will Not "Interfere" in Asia

BY DR. ICHIRO KIYOSE*

IN THE United States of American, Britain and other democratic countries there has been talk of putting economic pressure on Japan in all sorts of forms ever since the beginning of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities. Judging by the present situation, however, it is unthinkable that economic pressure of a serious nature will be brought to bear on this country. But nevertheless, we should exercise constant vigilance in this regard. There is no guaranteeing that this atmosphere among third Powers will not grow dangerously tense; that chance will not explode the powder barrel. In this short article it is proposed to examine the reasons why such an explosion is not likely to take place for the time being.

Those who speak of economic pressure are liable to argue whether or not Japan will ever experience an economic blockade. At the beginning of the 74th session of the Diet, a certain member of the House of Representatives asked the Premier whether the Government was ready to meet economic sanctions, should they eventuate. Premier Baron Hiranuma replied in the affirmative. It is, however, extremely difficult, if not impossible, to apply economic sanctions against Japan with success, unless all the other countries in the world unite in concentrating their naval strength in the East. Furthermore, neither the argument prevailing among a section of Government officials ill-disposed toward Japan, nor the resolutions passed by private anti-Japanese bodies, nor the tones of the press seem to be in favor of economic sanctions against Japan.

What has been advocated as economic measures against Japan since the outbreak of the present undeclared war is mainly the laying of an embargo upon exports to Japan of munitions and other goods which she deems requisite and the boycotting of such merchandise as she finds it necessary to export in order to maintain economic stability. It has also been pointed out that high tariffs should be imposed upon Japanese goods. Then, again, in the United States, it has been recommended that the existing Neutrality Act be amended so as to prove, when invoked, disadvantageous to our country. All this has to be looked upon as a form of economic pressure. Any gesture of friendship shown to the Chiang Kai-shek regime in the way of supplying arms and extending loans may also be interpreted as a form of economic pressure against Japan.

All things considered, however, it seems certain that the guiding spirits in Britain, the United States and France have not as yet decided to put economic pressure on our country. The reasons are manifold. Below are given the principal ones:

First, there can be no doubt that the aforesaid persons are fully aware of the durability of Japan's economic power. What attracts their attention more than anything else in this connection is her great capacity for self-supply of food. No matter how many years more the present hostilities may last, neither the Japanese troops nor the multitude behind the guns will suffer a shortage of food. In wartime necessities, too, such as steel, iron ore, scrap iron, pig iron, petrol, raw cotton, wool, etc., Japan is not so badly off as is imagined by the average Westerner. It is true that we have been and are looking to foreign countries for these materials, but where raw cotton and wool are concerned, a saving can be effected by restrictions on their consumption and by the use of substitutes. Productivity in pig iron and steel has lately been immensely expanded. Moreover, fair quantities of minerals are being imported from areas under Japanese military occupation. The difficulty is the oil question. Here again the position is by no means hopeless. If Britain and the United States should prohibit exports of oil, Japan may be able to get a supply from the Netherlands East Indies. Besides, Japan knows ways and means for reaching a rapprochement with Mexico. It is said that experts in Britain and the United States are paying a good deal of attention to what Japan is doing in the way of the artificial oil industry, the oil refining industry and storage of oil.

Secondly, in American political circles there prevails the traditional idea that affairs of other countries should not be interfered in, an opinion which controls the majority of the people. The Neutrality Act itself was born of this belief. Ask Americans if they sympathize with China, and you find that most of them reply that they do. Ask them whether they are inclined to help China, and more than half of them will answer in the negative. It may be that they are concerned about the economic stability of their own country. But the chief reason lies in their fundamental isolation policy, one which forbids them to think seriously of applying economic sanctions to our country.

Thirdly, American public opinion scouts, nay, abhors the idea of cooperating with other countries in carrying out such a thing as an economic blockade against Japan. The recent American Government note regarding the Nine-Power Treaty illustrates this eloquently. Whilst containing virtually the same views as the British and French notes, it was not dated the same day and was differently phrased from the others. It definitely pointed out that it was not a joint protest. This was one reason why other countries could not very well bring themselves to execute sanctions against Japan.

Fourthly, statesmen in Britain and France and the United States hesitate to carry out economic sanctions, simply because they fear that such an action may lead to a world war. Senator William E. Borah, who is well-known for his anti-Japanese attitude, for example, emphasized the danger of boycotting Japan, saying that harping on boycott of Japanese goods would bring America nothing but antipathy on the part of the Japanese people. It goes without saying that the Prime Minister of England, who flew to Germany more than once to avert war, and the statesmen of France, who are fully conscious that their country is up against the difficult task of coping with Italy and Germany at the same time, do not like to start another world war.

Fifthly, there is the strength of the Japanese Navy to be taken into consideration. Japan has not lost a single warship since the hostilities opened. A naval strength capable of eclipsing the Japanese Navy would be absolutely necessary in the Far East in order to carry out an economic blockade with anything like success. Now no Power in the world possesses at present so strong a navy. Britain has embarked on a naval expansion program at an expenditure of £500 million, while the American Congress has passed the Vinson bill, which will not, however, take practical shape for some time yet.

Sixthly, judging by what Japan has thus far done in China, it looks as though the rights and interests of third Powers would not be encroached upon. But should these Powers plan to apply economic sanctions

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to Japan, then it is probable their vested rights and interests could not be guaranteed. Anybody who has a modicum of common sense can grasp this without much play of the imagination. At the present stage of hostilities Britain and the United States seem inclined to think that the Chiang regime, even if forsaken by the fortune of war, will still be able to hold its own as the Chinese regime for some time yet. But the sober fact of the matter is that the reverse is the case. They will gradually come to realize that it is not a paying proposition to keep on trying to put further pressure on Japan.

Seventhly, one cannot help wondering whether Australia, India and Egypt, fully alive, as they are, to the fact that for them to attempt to put economic pressure on Japan is to impair the economic life of their own people, can afford to prohibit exports of wool or raw cotton, as the case may be. The same may be said of the United States. Of late years she has been troubled with overproduction of raw cotton. On the western coast, too, there is a surplus of timber. As to petrol, America has been able to export to Japan and other nations about 20 per cent of the total yield since the occurrence of the China Incident, much to the relief of those engaged in the trade. Who can tell that importation by Japan of Mexican oil consequent upon America's prohibition of oil exports would not cause a commotion in the United States? The boycotting of Japanese silk is bound to throw lots of people out of employment. Recently, France notified the Japanese Government that Japanese goods to be shipped to France and her colonies should hereafter be accompanied with certificates of origin. Pottery and porcelain and raw silk are excepted for reasons that are obvious. If such is the true state of affairs, then economic sanctions against Japan are out of the question.

The foregoing are the cogent reasons why economic pressure is unlikely to be brought to bear on our country. If Japan takes appropriate measures, as most probably she will, in the light of these facts, she will be able to minimize the possibilities of foreign countries venturing to apply economic sanctions. During the Great War the economic blockade, to which Germany was subjected, enabled her to develop various branches of chemical industry. Japan has already launched a four-year industrial plan for increasing productivity in Manchukuo and China, as well as her own country, by selecting 16 articles. Economic pressure of some sort may give urge to the carrying out of this project.

Sedition Grows Within the Anti-Comintern Bloc

Kan Eguchi, referred to by *Domei* as a "proletarian writer and advocate of the 'orthodox' popular front," was given a sentence of two years at hard labor, following his conviction for violation of the peace preservation law. The judge announced, however, that since Mr. Eguchi had "abjured his leftist doctrines," his sentence would be suspended for three years. Mr. Eguchi was arrested two years ago and has been in jail since while his case was being "investigated."

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A report through *Havas* from Hamburg stated that thirteen persons were tried before the People's Court in that city on charges of high treason. One received the death penalty while the others received sentences ranging from 5 to 12 years. Two were dismissed. The man who received the death sentence and will be beheaded, was accused of having "prepared acts of sabotage for the benefit of the Spanish Bolsheviks." He was also accused of trying to obtain secret information of the Blohm and Voss naval yards. His name was gives as Israel Michaelis and was alleged to be a communist.

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A German *Transocean* message from Rome stated that Antonio Scarpa, an officer in the Royal Italian Navy, was tried and found guilty and ordered executed for "betraying state military secrets." Of four others charged with similar offenses two received life sentences and two received 30 years imprisonment each.

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Dr. Eijiro Kawai former professor of economics at the Imperial University, has been formally indicted for violation of the press law under the emergency mibilization regulations. All of Prof. Kawai's books and writings have been ordered suppressed as injurious to public peace and order. The investigation of Prof. Kawai long known as a liberal thinker and writer, was instigated by Gen. Sadai Araki, Minister of Education, who threatened to close the Imperial University.

Thousands of "Little Devils" Join the Eighth Route Army

More than 20,000 homeless Chinese urchins and runaway boys from various parts of the country have joined the Chinese 8th Route Army in the Northwest in the fight against the Japanese. Most of the boys range from 11 to 16 years, hence are too small to carry arms, but they make themselves useful as buglers, messengers, mess boys, theater acters and first-aid workers.

Haldore Hanson, correspondent for the *Associated Press*, who spent considerable time in the Northwest, said that these youths, who style themselves "little devils" are the gayest creatures in every camp. They wear discarded uniforms, often three sizes too large, and receive the same pay and food as the regular soldier—$1 Chinese dollar a month, equivalent to about 16½ cents in American money. One sun-tanned bugler said that being a "little devil" was more fun than starving on a farm in a Japanese occupied zone. He ran away from home at the age of 12 to join the army of Gen. Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief. Today the boy regards himself as the most important individual because he is permitted to carry the only watch at the 8th Army headquarters. Few of the boys had any education when they joined the army, but after joining up they must attend literacy classes every morning.

They are famous for their ability to withstand hardships. This correspondent saw one barefoot urchin, 14 years old, walk forty-three miles in a day, accompanying a group of officers on horseback. When camp was made, about 9 p.m., he still was chirping like a squirrel as he made the officers' beds.

These boys sit together in the evening, seriously debating some problem in military strategy or political science which they learned from their teachers in the morning.

In every army camp the "Little Devils" have their own military organizations and elect their own officers. They swear to follow a code of honor similar to that of the Boy Scouts in the United States. They are forbidden to smoke or drink wine.

Hundreds of boys who joined the old Red Army in the days of the civil war now are high officers in the Eighth army.

The "Little Devils" through their army training become the most trustworthy element in the fighting forces. For that reason, the commanding officers choose their bodyguards from their ranks.

Aside from the "Little Devils" in the Eighth Route Army, thousands of other Chinese youths of both sexes, recruits from middle schools and colleges throughout the country, are now carrying on effective relief work in all areas behind the Chinese lines. According to travelers recently arrived in Shanghai, hundreds of service stations are to be found along roads leading to the Chinese battle fronts and all are manned by youths who are members of the San Min Chui Youth Corps. The stations are equipped with medical supplies, books, magazines, a kitchen stove, utensils, simple rice or grain gruel and boiling water. Many of the boys in charge of these stations admitted they had run away from home in order to do their bit in the war. Much of this phase of youth activity is under the direction of Col. J. L. Huang, director of the War Area Service Corps. He was the organizer of the Moral Endeaver Associations, modeled on the American Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.'s and is also general secretary of the New Life Movement.

Japanese and Germans Held on Spy Charges in Cuba

Saseyuta Iniki, a Japanese, and 15 other Japanese and Germans were arested at Guantanamo, Cuba and charged with attempting to spy on movements of the U. S. Fleet. The arrests were made by the Cuban authorities in the vicinity of Guantanamo Bay where the U. S. Fleet was concentrated in the course of the Carribean maneuvers. Iniki, called the leader of the band, denied the spy charge and side he was an official agent of the Japanese Government sent to Cuba to buy rum, liquors and alcohol. His companies refused to answer questions. The Cuban authorities refused to liberate any of the group despite efforts of the Japanese Minister to effect their release. As soon as the U. S. Naval authorities learned of the arrest of the spies they cancelled shore leave for more than 2,000 American sailors. Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of the Cuban Army, ordered the arrest of any foreigner who couldn't explain his presence there. Special orders were issued for watching Japanese, Germans and Italians.

That resentment against Germany and Italy in Central and South America is growing, was indicated in reports from Rome stating that a "Goodwill Mission" to the Western Hemisphere, including a tour of two cruisers visiting South American ports on a world trip had been recalled.

Chungking Floats Huge Loan for Continuing War

THE impending flotation of a huge Chinese internal loan amounting to $1,200,000,000 should give the Japanese much food for thought. The new issue unmistakably indicates China's grim determination to mobilize her entire financial resources for the prosecution of the war of resistance to a successful conclusion. With this sum at the disposal of the Chinese high command, it is expected that China will be much better prepared for the protracted struggle than Japan, and eventually wear Japan down by exhaustion.

Sanctioned by the Supreme National Defence Council, the loan will consist of two parts, each of $600,000,000. The first part will be called a "Reconstruction Loan" and the second, a "Military Loan." Both parts, it is provided in the regulations governing the issue, are to be devoted to the purpose of enabling the National Government to continue its resistance against Japan.

To be issued on April 1, the loan will be redeemed in 30 years. The rate of interest and the security for the issue have not yet been made public, but it is believed that the price will be at per value. Financial circles in Chungking are highly optimistic regarding the prospects of the loan and believe that it will have the support of the entire Chinese nation.

The present visit of Madame Chiang Kai-shek to Hongkong is reported to be in connection with the loan. Although the announced purpose of her visit is to secure dental treatment, it is believed that she has gone to Hongkong to consult her brother, T. V. Soong, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, on the loan issue.

Banking System Extended

Simultaneously with the strengthening of China's war chest is the wide-spread development of the banking business in the remote regions of the country. Leading in this development is the Central Bank of China, which has just established branch offices in Mongolia and Tibet. The bank is also arranging for the opening of a branch in Rangoon, Burma.

Foreshadowing a major counter-offensive on the South China front, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be flying soon to Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, where he will summon a military conference to decide on final plans for the launching of the attack.

As a preparatory step, the high command at Chungking has dispatched several air squadrons to Kwangtung. Meanwhile, activities of the mobile units in the South are being coordinated in order that they may render the utmost possible assistance to the regular troops when the counter-offensive is staged.

Responding to the call of the Generalissimo for a "general spiritual mobilization," members of the Kuomintang in Shanghai are reported to have organized a committee to lead the movement locally and to urge all Chinese public bodies to rally to the support of the National Government. The local organization will be known as the Shanghai Citizens' Spiritual Mobilization Society. Chinese educational circles are also organizing a Shanghai Educational Bodies Spiritual Mobilization Society.

Addressing a group of educational leaders in Kweilin, Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, director of the Southwestern Headquarters of the Generalissimo, declared that Japan's military strength had virtually been spent. According to military reports, Gen. Pai said, the Japanese were no longer in a position to advance on Nanchang or Changsha. Owing to the success of the "entire area operation" tactics employed by the Chinese in Shansi, Gen. Pai further stated, the Japanese could hardly carry out their plans of attacking Sian and Lanchow in the Northwest. Gen. Pai expressed optimism regarding the future of operations in South China.

Gen. Liu Shih, formerly chairman of Honan province, last week assumed his new duties as garrison commander of Chungking.

Despite threats of mass bombings by Japanese aircraft, both Chinese and foreigners in Chungking continue to maintain a dignified calm. At present, seven foreign embassies are established in Chungking. The foreign community there totals 457 people of 17 different nationalities, mostly engaged in trade, missionary and educational activities.

French Action Resented

In contrast to the cordial atmosphere in which the new French Ambassador, Henri Cosme was being received in Chungking, was the under-current of resentment against interference by the authorities of the French Concession in Shanghai with the hoisting of Chinese national flags on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death anniversary, March 12. A joint wire was received at Chungking by Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui, from various public organizations in Shanghai, asking that a protest be lodged with the French Concession authorities. The message also requested that representations be made to the British and American embassies against the permission given by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the Japanese for the arrest of Chinese in the International Settlement.

The new French Ambassador, who was honored at receptions by many prominent government leaders in Chungking, including Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung, is reported to be leaving Chungking for Shanghai.

A message of congratulations was cabled to Dictator Stalin on the occasion of the opening of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, by Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan and staunch advocate of Sino-Soviet collaboration. Mr. Sun's cable expressed particular satisfaction with Soviet foreign policy, which pledges Soviet assistance to any country resisting foreign aggression. It is reported that Mr. Sun may visit Moscow again in the near furtue to further Sino-Soviet cooperation.

Currency Fund Committee

The five members of the Anglo-Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund Committee, which will regulate the foreign exchange value of the Chinese dollar, according to the *Ta Kung Pao* in Chungking, will be as follows:

A. S. Henchman, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation;

W.H.E. Thomas, Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China;

Cyril Rogers of the Bank of England, Financial Advisor to the Chinese Government;

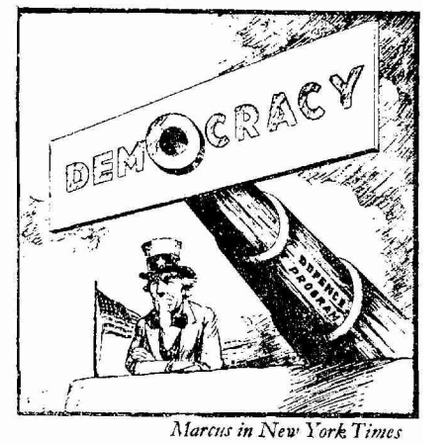
Pei Tsu-yee of the Bank of China; and

Tang Shou-ming of the Bank of Communications.

China last week purchased 300 motor trucks from the British firm, John Thornycroft, in London, at the total value of £223,011. The deal was arranged by the Chinese embassy and the payment guaranteed by the British Export Credits Department. The trucks will be delivered in Rangoon in eight weeks.

Germany's abosrption of Czechoslovakia was profoundly deplored by many Chinese papers. The tragic fate of the young republic in Central Europe was unanimously attributed to its "compromising policy" which only served to encourage the aggressor. The annexation of Czechoslovakia, one Chinese paper commented, constituted a great warning to China and fully justified the Chinese policy of resistance against aggression.

"Can Hitler Read?"



Marcus in New York Times

The *coup* staged by Hitler in Europe, remarked another journal, was carried out along the same lines as Japan's present military adventure in China. Their ultimate objectives are Great Britain and France. If these two countries continue to adhere to their policy of "appeasement," the paper predicted, the Mediterranean will no longer be their "lifelines" three months hence.

The heroic services of Chinese women in the present war were highly commended in an article published in Moscow *Pravda*. The article, contributed by a Chinese woman writer, Miss Tsi Ling, said that at the front and in the rear Chinese women and girls, hand in hand with their armed brothers, have been doing their part to defend their country against the Japanese aggressors. Their heroic deeds, the article continued, will enter the history of the liberation war of the Chinese people.

Hidaka and Prosperity

Forecasting a rosy future which will yield ample returns for Japan's present costly investment in China, Shinrokuro Hidaka, director of Economic Bureau of the Asia Development Board, believes that economic conditions in Central China would be brought back to its pre-war prosperity within three years. Hidaka's remark was made in connection with discussions in the Diet on the regulations of the Central China Development Company. Besides controlling China's exports, he said, the company is mapping out extensive plans for the economic revival of devastated Central China. The Japanese government is expected to take a Yen 10,000,000 share in the company. According to Hidaka, one of the most important measures in connection with the planned rehabilitation of Central China is the readjustment of the textile industry from the standpoint of the Japan-Manchukuo-China "economic bloc."

Defining the functions of the Asia Development Board, Vice-Admiral Shizuye Tsuda, director-general of the Central China Liaison Office of the Board in Shanghai, stated that all Japanese economic, political and cultural policies in China would be directed by the Board, which, however, would have no voice in Japanese military opera-

tions. Vice-Admiral Tsuda announced that work of his bureau here would begin after he had received instructions at the conference of Liaison Bureau chiefs to be convened in Tkoyo late this month. The Shanghai office, according to Vice-Admiral Tsuda, will comprise political, economic and cultural departments.

Seeking the blessings of their European allies, promoters of the "New Order in East Asia" campaign held a mass meeting at Tokyo last week under the auspicies of the Shuyodan, a reactionary organization formed in 1906 by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Japanese preimer. Conspicuous by their presence at the meeting were Giaointo Auriti, Italian ambassador to Japan and Major-Gen. Euen Ott, the Reich envoy in Tokyo.

In an effort to make all Asia "New Order" conscious, officials of the Tokyo Municipality are sponsoring a meeting of mayors of largest cities in Japan, Manchukuo and China in April. An imposing array of puppet dignitaries in such Japan-occupied cities as Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan and Hanchow is expected to visit Japan at the end of the month to attend the meet.

An ambitious attempt to mold the Chinese nation into a Japanese cultural unit is being made by the Japanese government. As an initial expenditure for the campaign, an appropriation totalling Yen 15,000,000 is to be made for the purpose of "encouraging Japanese cultural activities in China." One of the many Japanese organizations to profit by this appropriation is the spy-training institute, Tung Wen College, which will be raised to the status of the a university. The institute will specially be charged with the duty of "studying methods for the raising of the living standards of the Chinese people." Competing with the Tung Wen College is the Keio University, which is also intensely interested in the "Japonization" of China. Besides planning the opening of branch schools in Peiping and Shanghai, Keio University has also decided to build student dormitories in the two cities.

More Japanese Rumors

Japanese sources were responsible for a number of reports on China's internal politics, which suggest that wishful thinking can lead the Japanese to deceive themselves. Repeated at least for the third time within the past few months was the canard that Dr. Wang hung-hui, foreign minister of the National Government, was again "contemplating resignation." The reason for this alleged move attributed to Dr. Wang by the Japanese was that the foreign minister advocated a prompt settlement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities through diplomatic means, contrary to the "protracted warfare" policy advocated by Chinese high command at Chungking.

Elaborating on an alleged verbal duel between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. Wang, the Japanese report asserted that Dr. Wang told the Generalissimo that Soviet assistance to China was for the sole purpose of Sovietization of the country and the British and French help was prompted by their desire to save their own rights and interests in China. Therefore, Dr. Wang was quoted as having said, "peace with Japan is the only salvation of China."

Gen. Chiang's flat rejection of the peace move was said to have strengthened Dr. Wang's decision to withdraw from the government. It was further alleged that a close watch was being kept on Dr. Wang, least he should attempt a flight from Chungking, following the example of Wang Ching-wai.

Another piece of Japanese journalistic imagination was the report that Mohammedans in northwestern China had revolted against the National Government due the strict enforcement of the recruitment orders. Under one Wang Tsu-yuan, a Chinese, according to the report, some 20,000 Mohammedan youths recently staged an uprising in Pinghang, Kansu. Similar anti-government agitations were also alleged to have occurred in Sinkiang and Chinghai. It is suggested that the reason why the Japanese are spreading such obviously baseless reports is that they are attempting to appease the deeply wounded feelings of Chinese Mohammedans casued by their reckless air bombings in the Northwest and destruction of numerous mosques.

Wang Chin-wei had a norrow escape from death on Tuesday, when, according to a Japanese report from Hanoi, three Chinese gunmen raided his residence in an attempt to assassinatie him. The gunmen missed Wang, but fired at Tseng Chun-min (his personal secretary and former vice-minister of Railways), Mrs. Tseng and a third person, seriously wounding all of them. The gunmen made good their escape. Tseng died of his wounds on the following day.

Threats of retaliation and promises of privileged treatment were contained in a statement issued by a spokesman of the Nanking regime in connection with the activities of Western Powers in the present Sino-Japanese hostitlities. Germany and Italy are described as friends of China, that is, of Japan, while Britain, France and the Soviet Union are classified as China's "public enemies." "If and when Japan reopens the Yangtsze river to navigation," the spokesman said, "priority should be given to friendly powers in marked discrimination against 'public enemy' countries." Among the "enemy" Britain and and France were particularly singled out for attack, becasue, the statement said, the former furnished Chungking with a £10,000,000 loan and the latter permitted the condinuous flow of munitions into China from abroad through Indo-China. As a result of these facilities extended to Chungking, the statement continued, Britain and France were the "very countries which, conspiring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, are subjecting the millions of Chinese people to hellish agonies, now growing more acute by the protraction of hostilities." The statement concluded with the following vindictive words: "The first step toward the realization of peace for the salvation of the Chinese nation is to expel Britain, France and the Soviet Union from China promptly, as well as to crush the Chungking government."

Nanking Damns Britain

In an effort to emulate Seigo Nakano, famed one-legged Japanese politician, in bombastic talk, Kung Hsien-kan, Nanking's puppet publicity chief, launched a verbal barrage against Britain. He announced that means to deal with Britain would be devised as she had become "the enemy" of Nanking. He charged the British with "deliberately prolonging the hostilities by granting a £5,000,000 to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, thus delaying the restoration of peace in China and preventing the establishment of a New Order in East Asia."

Apparently inspired by Kung' remark, an Anti-British Association was formed last week in Nanking, which issued a circular telegram, denouncing Britain and urging serverance of economic relations with her. Britain was charged with "instigating" Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to oppose Japan and with "financing the Kuomintang to engage in anti-Japanese propaganda work." Finally the message demanded that Britain "come to her senses."

What promises to be a recrudescence of Japanese agitation for the control of the First Special District Court in Shanghai was intimated in an inspired Japanese report, quoting an official of the puppet Shanghai Municipal Government as claiming to be the "*de facto* authority and lawful successor" to the rights formerly enjoyed by the National Government.

The occasion for the remark by the official was the statement made by a spokesman of the Shanghai Municipal Council that the question of the transfer of the court to the new regime rested with the Consular Body and the signatory Powers of the Rendition Agreement concluded between various nations and the National Government.

Besides demanding the handing over of the court, the puppet official also claimed the return of the files of the former Land Office which allegedly were transferred to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the City Government of Greater Shanghai at the time of the Shanghai hostilities.

The puppet spokesman sharply criticized the Shanghai Municipal Council for permitting the display of Chinese national flag on March 12, 14th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen but commended the French Concession authorities for prohibiting the raising of the flags on that occasion.

'New Order' Movement

To promote the "New Order in East Asia" movement, the Japanese last week organized a Nantao Young Men's Association and Laborers' Welfare Association. The principle guiding the two groups is defined as opposition to communism and pro-European policies.

Under the guise of opium suppression, legalization of the sale of the drug is impending. An opium supression bureau is shortly to start functioning in Shanghai with Chu Yao as director. Branch offices of the bureau will soon be set up in other occupied areas under the jurisdiction of Nanking.

In a desperate effort to raise funds to meet its growing expenditure, the puppet Shanghai Municipal regime, acting through its "Bureau of Social Affairs" issued an order requiring all commercial and industrial enterprises in areas adjoining the foreign concessions of Shanghai to register with it. A registration fee of varying sums accroding to the amount of the capital must be paid. As a means to compel registration, the order declares, only registered firms will receive "propection." In other words, those firms which refuse to register may be forced to stop opeation or may have their property confiscated.

Manchukuo Envoy Here

Shanghai now has a "Manchukuo" representative in the person of Wang Ching-chang, who arrived this week to establish a trade bureau. Wang will visit Nanking first and then establish an office.

Indicative of the extent to which the Japanese have cashed in China, a Chinese report stated that in 1938 the Japanese authorities seized more than $158,150,000 customs revenues in Shanghai, Teintsin and several other ports of China. In Shanghai alone, the sum detained amounted to $83,780,000. Tientsin ranked next with the sum of $56,940,000.

A new puppet mayor for Hankow appears to be in the making. According to a Chinese report, the man seeking the honor or dishonor was the once opulent, but now virtually penniless, Shanghai real estate operator, Chen Lin-sen. Chen is said to have left Shanghai for Hankow with Maj.-Gen. K. Doihara and will soon be installed as No. 1 puppet of that city.

Red Cross Director Tells of Sad Plight of China's Wounded Soldiers

Defects and limitations of China's army medical service as represented in part by the Chinese Red Cross, in addition to the accomplishments of that organization, were recounted in Hongkong Mar. 2 by Dr. Robert Lim, Red Cross director, at a meeting of emergency relief representatives.

Dr. Lim, who appeared in a khaki uniform, was introduced by the Bishop of Hongkong, the Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall, who with Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke and Dr. Arthur Woo, called the meeting to discuss the sending of urgently needed medical and surgical supplies to Kwangsi and the northwestern war areas.

Also present were Madam Sun Yat-en, Miss Staniforth, Dr. Dohan, Dr. Talbot, Mr. F. F. Key, Rev. Father A. Granelli, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Higgs, Mr. and Mr. H.D. Rosenthall, Professor Gordon King, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. Chan Lan-fong, Mr. Tang Shiu-kin, Dr. Irene Ho Tung, Mrs. Ho Leong, Dr. Gray Dr. Edward W. J. Sun, Mr. Henry Lin, Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Major Baron De Robeck, Dr. F. I. Tseung, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gockchin, Dr. S. P. Li, Mr. Harry Ching, Mr. Yinson Lee, Mrs. Chow Yat-kwong, Dr. and Mrs. Ching, Mr. Lee ching-iu, Mr. Homer Ling, Lt. Col. Murrow, Mr. Goodban, Mrs. Hall, Rev. N. V. Halvard, Mr. James T. Choy, Mr. W. Luke, Mrs. Anna Wong, Dr. Lam, Dr. Katie Woo, Dr. Allen, Miss Ida Pruitt, Prof. Foster, and Prof. Hsu Fi-shan.

Sad Plight of Wounded

In his introductory remarks the Bishop revealed that in the northwest war zone only 60 per cent of the wounded were treated, and of these at least 70 per cent did not live for another six months.

Dr. Lim said the Chinese Army did not possess any medical corps of the type of the foreign armies, but each division has its own medical corps on the lines of the German system. He admitted it was a very bad copy.

Great strides had been made since the Shanghai fighting, and whereas there has only been hospital accommodation for 100,000 wounded, they were now able to look after four times that number.

However, motor transport was the biggest drawback to their work, as their vehicles were hopelessly inadequate. In the whole of the army of 2,000,000 men there were only two mechanised regiments, and it was the military policy wherever possible to destroy all roads along which Japanese might be able to rush tanks and trucks of soldiers.

This was a successful policy from the military point of war, but it had an unfortunate effect in that it made the work of bringing back the wounded extremely difficult. This was largely done by stretchers, and in some cases men were carried as far as 30 miles before they received attention.

He revealed that some of the motor ambulances had been converted, so that as many as 20 wounded could be carried. He knew of instances when as many as 84 wounded soldiers had been loaded on a single truck. Sometimes the ambulances drove 80 miles from their base up to the front clearing station. The work of removal of the wounded had to be done in the late afternoon and night owing to Japanese air raids, and surgical operations were seldom possible before 2 a.m. when the more serious cases were brought back.

There were 77 ambulance units in the field from the far north to South China, and in Shansi there were two units working with the guerrillas behind the Japanese lines. It was his opinion that if the Japanese had advanced after the fall of Hankow and Canton they would have able been to occupy the whole of the railroad between the two cities and take two-thirds of China's war material.

It was the Chinese policy now to avoid positional warfare, as they had not enough heavy guns, and Japanese planes spotted any large concentration of troops and were able to inform the Japanese artillery of the Chinese positions, with the result that after long preparations they were forced to withdraw under a heavy bombardment. He said that the work of the guerrillas had been successful in every field, and whenever possible the wounded were carried back by stretcher after an engagement. The more serious cases had to be left in the hands of the farmers, and their chances of recovery were very slim indeed. That, however, was the lot of the guerrilla.

Dr. Lim pointed out that there was a great need of doctors and nurses. In the whole of China there were only 6,000 doctors, and it was estimated that only half of these lived in the interior, and many of them were already serving. It was essential that they should appeal to volunteers in the seaport cities, or, if necessary, they would have to go abroad. They did not want the type that might just think of themselves, but what they needed was men who genuinely wanted to help their country's wounded. At present, doctors are paid $250 a month, and if necessary this barely adequate allowance might have to be increased.

He revealed that owing to the shortage of gasoline when the wounded were being evacuated from Changsha last November, the motor ambulances on the spot were down to their last hundred gallons. If it had not been for a last minute donation of £750 from the Scottish Red Cross it would not have been possible to move the men. Fortunately they were able to buy gasoline at a dump on the strength of the unexpected credit, and the 3,000 wounded were taken safely to treatment. In view of this, he appealed to those people who had so kindly supplied the ambulances to try and devise means of maintaining them, as there was a very grave shortage of fuel of all types.

The most essential things needed at the front were bandages and cloths. There was a fairly good supply of medicines. He revealed that four ambulance units had been lost by machine-gunning from low-flying planes in the last year.

Jewish Doctors Welcome

When questioned as to whether the Chinese Red Cross would take advantage of the skill of Jewish or other exiled doctors, he said that any volunteers would be welcomed, regardless of their denomination.

Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke said that five trucks, presented by an organisation in Ontario, were being fitted out in Hongkong for the interior. They had been rebuilt as ambulances and four of them had been filled with medical supplies. It was the purpose of the meeting to fill the fifth truck, which would cost $20,000, and she appealed to those present to do anything they could to assist. A total of $900 was offered by various representatives at the meeting.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, as chairman of the China Defence League, spoke briefly of the situation and urged those present to support the appeal of Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke. The trucks were to go through Haiphong shortly, she said, and free entry and freight had been arranged.

German Engineers Said Planning Hainan Forts

Several German engineers and military experts have been engaged by the Japanese Army to map out industrial and defensive plans of Hainan Island, according to an International News dispatch quoted Mar. 14 by the Hongkong correspondent of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, who interpreted the report as indicating the intention of Japan to occupy the strategic island permanently despite pledges given to the contrary.

The report went on to state that the German advisers had left Hongkong for Hoihow, Hainan's principal port, quite recently, while some German and Italian arms and war planes were said to have been landed there for the Japanese forces of occupation.

According to a *Reuter* report from Hanoi Mar. 17, defense plans in French Indo-China have been given a fillip by the Japanese occupation of Hainan, the latest step in contemplation being the construction of a factory in the colony for the building of airplanes.

The British agency also reported that the military and naval maneuvers in French Indo-China this year will be the most comprehensive ever staged, and that they will be watched by representatives of the Siamese government. It was also confirmed that Cam-Ranh Bay, where Russia's ill-fated Baltic fleet sheltered in 1905, has been closed to all foreign shipping. Strong fortifications are being constructed there, it is understood.

Yangtsze Interport Tax Said Proving Effective

Put into effect since the beginning of March, the Reformed Government's interport duty will bring double benefits by checking the outflow of needed commodities from the provinces under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Administration, and by furnishing the Government with an estimated sum of $1,200,000, which is to be expended on relief work among the distressed, the Shanghai *Mainichi* reported Mar. 16.

Simultaneously with the levying of the interport duty, the Reformed Government closed all but 14 Yangtsze River ports, prohibiting the exportation of commodities. Produce and materials had been shipped out of ports downstream from Kiangyin, threatening a shortage of commodities in the Yangtsze delta, the paper stated.

At these 14 ports, "Pacification" troops, armed police of the Nanking government, and Japanese Army units, have been stationed to prevent the smuggling of goods onto junks and lighters "for the purpose of loading them on foreign vessels," the daily reported.

"Open ports" include Kiangyin, Payukiangchen, Tienshenkiang, Hupuchen, Fuoshankiang, and others, according to the Japanese paper.

Exporters of leather, livestock, rice, wheat, cereals, raw cotton, eggs, and silk must pay from five to 20 per cent of the price of goods to be exported. Stipulations of the Kiangsu Provincial Business Tax regulations are being applied, with necessary alterations in comparative cases, to the exports from the 14 ports "opened" by the Reformed Government, the *Mainichi* reported.

Educate the Masses: End Stagnation!

BY MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Editor's Note—Following are the fifth and sixth installments of Madame' Chiang's "Resurgam" series, which has been appearing in the special New Life Movement supplement of the "Central Daily News," published in Chungking. Madame Chiang is the director-general of the New Life Movement.

IN the previous article emphasis was laid upon the necessity that exists for the educationalists among the intellectuals to develop in their students a full sense of their responsibility toward the nation and their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. This article will indicate how the intellectuals in other walks of life can directly help to educate the masses of our people so that they may become capable of shouldering the national responsibilities now confronting them.

This may appear to be a stupendous problem seeing that eighty per cent of our population is illiterate. Yet consideration will show that the difficulties are more apparent than real. If each of us who has something to contribute to the solution would cheerfully and diligently apply himself to the bearing of his share of the burden, the task would be by no means hopless, especially if methods are adopted which would make the transition from illiteracy to competency in citizenship as progressive and simple as possible.

The education of our fellow men must have as its object the ultimate conversion of these hitherto undeveloped Western Provinces into an intellectual, an industrial, and an economic base for national resistance and reconstruction. The potential hidden wealth must be won for the material purposes of national survival, while the richness of the popular mind must be cultivated so that intelligent citizenship may contribute not only to victory but to the future intellectual grandeur of our race.

People's Loyalty Needed

As a foundation for all this we have our ancient culture; as a goal we have free constitutional government, upon the threshold of which we now, fortunately, have our feet firmly set. But to fulfill our destiny, we must win the complete loyalty of the people, for as Dr. Sun Yat-sen has already pointed out, "The hearts of the people are the basis on which to establish a nation."

An incentive to the intellectuals, if one is needed, to implement the verity pronounced by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should be the recognition of the unstinted assistance which we owe to our compatriots to help them to realize their responsibilities as citizens, to understand national issues, and to attain competency to exercise the franchise which, we hope, all will enjoy in time. To proceed successfully we must systematize so that there shall be no waste of effort through overlapping or useless duplication. The organization for work which must be done can be effected by the intellectuals themselves—or they can save time and trouble by working under the aegis of the New Life Movement which is already functioning and which has for its sole object the betterment of the lot of the masses.

This movement is prepared to offer its services and experience as a channel through which this work might be done. It already has under way some of the projects which I shall mention below. But thousands of volunteer workers are necessary to carry out this comprehensive program both behind the fighting lines and in these Western Provinces. It does not matter, however, under what auspices work is carried on, since our object is only to teach and train the people quickly and satisfactorily to become modern citizens.

Tasks of Intellectuals

The aims of the intellectuals should, therefore, be to teach the people to read and write and to train them to think; to help them to better their living conditions; to increase their ways of earning a livelihood; to improve their crops and their animal husbandry; to produce more raw materials, to develop village industries and cooperatives, and to manufacture their needs from what they produce.

The means to that end may be by direct teaching—by object lessons; by charts, pictures, pamphlets, posters; by news sheets in simple vernacular; by illustrated lectures; by radio broadcasts. Work could be begun without any costly equipment. All those who are interested could gather groups of their less-favored neighbors at their homes, or at any available place, for reading and writing, as well as for brief talks on citizenship, on patriotism and its obligations, on sanitation, on household remedies for simple ailments, and on the improvement of their environment. Always it is a stinging disgrace to see our beautiful countryside littered with dirt and filth which is aesthetically repulsive and physically nauseating.

Funds to purchase essential equipment to carry on the work could be secured, in all probability, from the general public, or from philanthropists. Each village could be induced, or be helped, to buy a simple, inexpensive radio. Towns could buy two or more to be installed at certain places where the public could assemble to hear the programs of instruction and entertainment.

This form of education and entertainment has long met with much success in India and Russia. Such radios could be procured cheaply by being designed to receive only the special programs broadcasted from the central station. Programs could be prepared covering farm and handicraft information, national news, interpretation of world news and developments, and, always, encouragement of mutual service and patriotic endeavor.

For lantern lectures small, cheap stereoption sets could be obtained in any number (the New Life Movement already has one hundred of them with suitable programs). These are usually an unfailing source of entertainment and interest. Through the medium of story-tellers the heroic tales of ancient and modern times could be recounted, while theatrical entertainments would prove valuable in instructing and enlivening the usually dreary lives of the people.

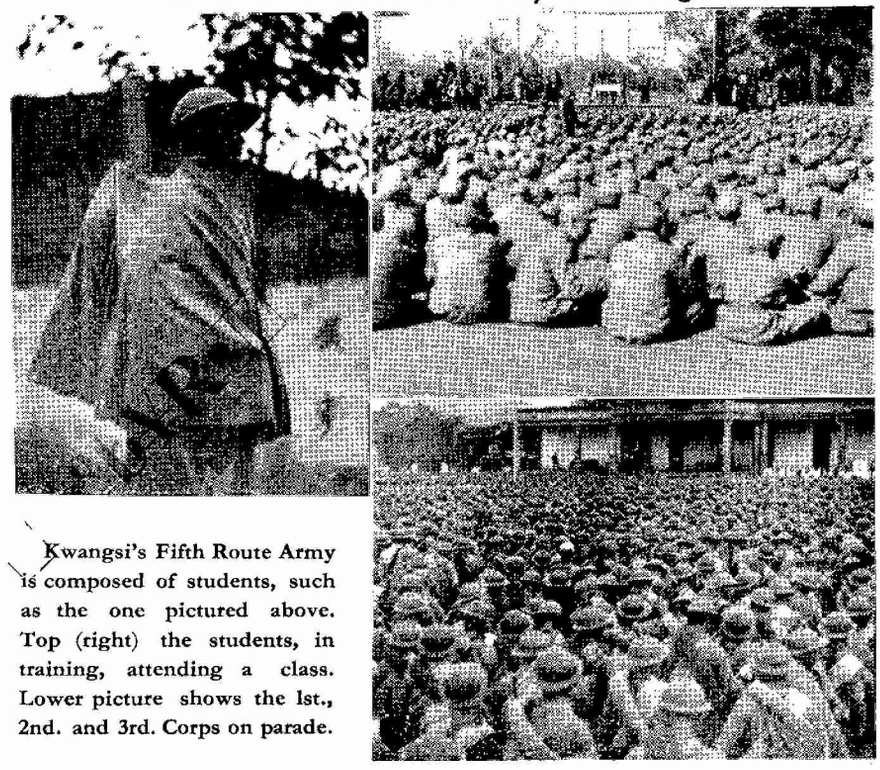
Mass education, it must be mentioned, has been carried on in limited areas of our country by various organizations. That, however, is not sufficient, since to make it effective—and immediately so—the work must be carried on by all intellectuals on a voluntary basis, and not merely by a few patriotic citizens and paid staffs.

Gentry Should Help

The gentry everywhere could be mobilized to help, and intelligent people with a will to work for the good of their country should be able to arrange innumerable ways of carrying forward the great national work that is involved in preparing the people to assume the patriotic responsibilities for which they should now begin to fit themselves. The intellectuals must not forget that the existing cultural institutions, useful in themselves, are not enough. They were created for the educated, but nothing similar exists for the illiterate masses.

The devising and the setting in operation of the means to instruct and awaken the masses should prove of tremendous interest to all those intellectuals who have

With the Fifth Route Army in Kwangsi



Kwangsi's Fifth Route Army is composed of students, such as the one pictured above. Top (right) the students, in training, attending a class. Lower picture shows the 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. Corps on parade.

the patriotic impulses which, when mobilized and unleashed, could do much to inspire others to strive and labor for national emancipation, prosperity, and greatness.

Failure on the part of the intellectuals to recognize their responsibilities and to respond whole-heartedly to the urgent, crying need of educating our illiterate masses cannot be too vigorously censured, and will undoubtedly bring upon their heads the denunciation of succeeding generations, as well as the withering contempt of the outside world.

The material that the patriotic and enterprising will have to work upon—their industrious fellow-men—is the finest ever given to the hands of human beings to shape. "If we work marble, it will perish," wrote Daniel Webster, "if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds and instill into them just principles, we are then engraving that upon tablets which no time will efface; but will brighten and brighten to all eternity." Thus will the intellectuals—as guardians of the State, and molders of true enlightened public opinion—have an unequalled opportunity nobly to discharge a momentous national duty, and make their ineradicable contribution to the determination of China to translate into deeds RESURGAM—"I shall rise again."

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IF one task is more outstandingly important than any other in connection with the reform and rehabilitation of our country it must be the eradication of the criminal stagnation that has for so many generations stifled the national development of our economic life and stood upon our horizon like a grim specter of predestined ruin. It began far back in the history of the Manchu regime, extended like creeping paralysis through their reign, was inherited by the Republic in 1911, and has become the chief handicap in our present war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

To discover the means to combat its sinister influences and exorcise them, we must first discover its causes. To do that we must not be content with superficial examination. We cannot airily declare that it has been due to some obvious political, official, or social system that has proved inadequate, and dismiss it. The cause goes far deeper than that.

Ideologies have had little to do with the origin or the perpetuation of this ominous clog upon our national progress. Not only has it, through the long years, prevented our country from attaining the international eminence and prosperity which is rightly ours—and for which we are peculiarly fitted by our culture, by the vastness of our natural resources, and by our great industrious population—but it now menaces our very existence because we have become almost completely dependent upon outside countries for the supplies which would mean life or death to us did we not have space and time, and flesh and blood, fighting on our side in comradeship with right and justice.

Psychological Causes

The causes are deeper, are more profound, than any that can be produced by relatively ephemeral systems. They are, indeed, psychological rather than political. In my opinion they were due to two primary and complementary evil personal qualities—self-seeking and stupidity. These, in combination, unquestionably formed the basis of our industrial backwardness and apparent economic apathy. Out of them arose, in course of time, all manner of iniquities which have kept our country—at least up to the time of the awakening caused by this war—in an undeveloped state, and the masses of our people in poverty.

Manchu officials who were cursed with the feverish immoral urge to fatten upon projects which should have been part of the normal expansion of our economic life soon became stupid with insensate greed, and forgetful of national needs. They were the originators of the obstructive tactics which drove away in disgust many expert planners and many potential investors of capital, thus drastically delaying by generations our emergence from the agricultural phase of our existence. Unfortunately the atavistic influences of this unrestrained dishonesty are being felt to the present day.

Self-seeking led to the establishment of the belief, in the minds of avaricious officials, that industrial schemes were specially devised for their enrichment. Resultant stupidity became responsible for the heedless wrecking of innumerable projects—which could have been operated to the advantage of the State—because the responsible officials failed to secure what in gangster terminology is known as their "rake-off."

Official Corruption

Most high officials who pretended to superiority, but who yearned for the unsavory commission, had underlings to transact the questionable business for them. The underlings in their turn, developed their own technique, and if they failed to secure their price, they contrived means to cause the collapse of the negotiations and the shelving of the project.

Thus this Republic has much to live down, many lingering bad habits, evil notions and distorted conceptions to extirpate. Our past and present diplomatic and industrial highways have been strewn with the corpses of lost causes and the bleaching bones of strangled industries, while innumerable schemes of potential value have been stillborn and have long choked the pigeon-holes and archives of various ministries.

Follies have, in general, retarded the effective development of our natural resources, hampered our national prosperity, and lowered our standing in the eyes of progressive peoples. That is a disgrace we should be quick to eradicate. Now, as never before, should come the recognition that the power and the wealth which are enjoyed by all great nations have been wrung from the earth, and that out of our failure to open our earth has come our great physical and financial weakness—a weakness, scandalous in this age of advanced scientific and mechanical perfection, that has involved us not only in incalculable material sacrifices but also in loss of respect and prestige.

There is no legitimate excuse to account for the absence in our country of up-to-date, well-conducted, flourishing and expanding industries, producing much of our needs for peace or for war from our raw materials, and building up for us strength, independence, and self-reliance.

If we are worthy of our heritage we will boldly face the facts, unpalatable though they be, and with genuine intellectual honesty admit the faults that are ours. Only by doing that can we know where to place our feet in the steep ascent from the Avernus of apparent incompetency in which lack of official loyalty, widsom and integrity have for so long kept us immured.

Some Progress Made

We have, of course, made much comparative progress in the few past years, but there is a deep and yawning abyss between that and the monumental advancement there should have been, and might have been, had our mineral wealth and manufacturing opportunities been opened up, and the production of better and increased raw materials been encouraged, as they should have been. New avenues of employment would have been provided for the masses, and prosperity would have replaced the heart-breaking low standard of living which they still have to endure.

I have briefly traced the causes of our stagnation, with perhaps brutal frankness, with the object and the hope of begetting honesty in all departments of our political and social life. We must have that to survive and to effect our resurgence. If we could learn quickly from the lessons of our past how to achieve national impeccability and pluck salvation from the crucible of war we would just as quickly become powerful and prosperous (as we should be) and would have nothing, or no one, to fear in the future.

The doors of reform are now fortunately wide open to us, and former dishonest officials have inadvertently left guide posts which should keep us from falling into the putrid sloughs of ignominy which beset their paths. We have to accept those glaring warnings or fail in safeguarding our heritage. If we do fail, then posterity will hold us strictly accountable, if the rising generation does not do so.

While we have been staggered by the very nature and complexity of our inheritance from the Manchus, that is no reason why we should falter in shouldering it, or why we who know what should be done should sit too long by the wayside wiping our brows, or catching our breaths, or grieving.

Grave civil wars and various types of political upheavals have admittedly extended through the major years of the Republic to hamper constructive and progressive reforms. And it was our tragic misfortune that no sooner had we achieved national unity than we were pounced upon by one of the best armed, and, it has been proved, most ruthless and merciless military nations in the world. But to our great and lasting credit, be is said, we discounted our unpreparedness and our weakness and gave battle to the invader of our country. We are still giving battle. We have been shocked out of our old-time apathy to be galvanized into unwonted warrior-like activity.

Fighting and Building

While we are exhausting every nerve in defending ourselves, we are hearing the cries of survivors coming from every corner of our country urging us to fight on. We are fighting on—fighting so that we may flourish. To flourish, we must build as we withdraw from the crushing blows of our enemy, and build well.

The cornerstone of the foundations for a regenerated China must be the materialization and administration of wise, honest and competent laws and measures for the free and secure opening up of our natural resources; for the establishment of modern industries; for the encouragement, benefit and protection of workers, as well as investors. There should be no experimentation, because there is neither necessity nor time for it. Doubtful and unproved panaceas should be given no consideration. There are tried roads for present-day officialdom to follow in using the opportunity which has now come to them to remove the stigma placed upon our name by their predecessors. Time will prove how they have acquitted themselves at this eventful period in the history of their country, and acclaim or blame will be their reward.

Departure from a stern policy which will correct industrial and general economic stagnation and give protection and relief to the masses of the people should not be tolerated. If it is, it will surely cause

China Drama Group Makes Broadway Hit

BY GEORGE KAO

SHANGHAILANDERS who have made it possible for the Chinese Cultural Mission to tour America can well be proud of themselves and say "Hometown boys and girls made good!" For that's what they did, this group of Chinese musicians, singers and theatrical players, headed by Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong, when they completed a five-night engagement at the Mercury Theater in New York that took Broadway by storm and was a brilliant success from both the artistic and fund-raising standpoints.

They came, they were seen, they conquered—these were in effect the words of Dr. Maurice William, noted American civic leader and friend of China, in a short curtain speech during the last New York performance of *An Evening in Cathay*, thanking Gothamites for their heart-warming reception to the little group from China, and for their enthusiastic support of the cause which it represents. Although the New York opening for the Chinese Cultural Theater Group (as they are known here) was originally arranged for its prestige value and to act as a springboard to a general American tour, the company played to packed houses and numerous standees on all five evenings, stirred socialites, moved the critics to cheers and huzzas—and to top it all, grossed approximately $8,000 to send the troupe off on the right foot.

For Relief in China

The New York performances of *An Evening in Cathay* were given under the auspices of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China and the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, of which organization Dr. Co Tui, of New York University, is first vice-president, and Dr. William, secretary. The proceeds of other performances of the Chinese Cultural Theatre Group, now booked for a month's tour on the strength of its triumphant Manhattan debut, will also go to the A.B.M.A.C., who as usual will use the money to purchase large quantities of medical equipment and supplies for the relief of war victims in China.

It is hard to say which side of the visiting party appeals to the American public more, the art which they bring—including dances, songs, instrumental music and scenes from classical plays, most of which are seen and heard in America for the first time—or the humanitarian cause which they espouse on behalf of their stricken countrymen. As the scholarly and respected drama critic of *The New York Times*, Brooks Atkinson, has well put it: "If they raise money for medical aid, they will be twice blessed, for it is certain that they are going to make many friends for an ancient land where art has a rich lineage . . . The art of China, ritualized out of reality by thousands of years of practice, lives in the sphere of the ideal. It is pure art."

The member of the Chinese Cultural Theatre who attracted widest attention, both before and after its New York presentation, is perhaps beauteous Miss Virginia Chang, who portrays the role of Yang Kwei-fei, the "Drunken Queen," or, as the American writers put it, "a lovely lady lightly lit." For weeks her pictures were seen all around town, in newspaper interviews, on magazine covers and in some of Fifth Avenue's smartest show windows. The striking beauty and social background of this talented young lady from Shanghai are often compared here, favorably, to those of Brenda Frazier, the current Number 1 Glamor Girl in New York's cafe society.

New York City, Feb. 16, 1939.

New York Chinese Theater Group Entertains Critics

Luncheon given to New York drama critics by the Chinese Cultural Theater Group after its Broadway opening, Feb. 6, 1939, at the Lotus Village Restaurant New York City. From Mrs. Ernest S. H. Tong at extreme right, reading clockwise, Chow Tse-ping, Richard Lockridge (N. Y. Sun), Wei Chung-loh, George Kao (Trans-Pacific News Service), Kwan Hung-ping, Arthur Pollock (Brooklyn Eagle), Miss Virginia Chang, H. C. Tan (Trans-Pacific), Miss Gwen Dew (writer), Richard Watts, Jr. (N. Y. Herald-Tribune), Miss Laura Jee, Bruno Schwartz Trans-Pacific), George Wu (manager of Lotus Village), Mrs. L. N. Chang, Lin Yah-yen, Hsu Kwang-nee, Wang Wen-piao, James Lee (production manager), Miss Ethel Chun, John Anderson (N. Y Journal-American), Mrs. Bruno Schwartz Sung Yue-tuh, Brooks Atkinson (N. Y. Times).

(*Continued from page 100*)

anything that we may allow to be jerry-built and tumble about our ears, or about the ears of posterity, and impose the silence of ruin and inaction where there should be the resounding echoes of progress and prosperity.

When we refresh our minds with the recollection that it was the very administrative and economic futility of the Manchus which hastened the Revolution, we will surely realize the nature and the gravity of the responsibilities imposed upon us by their overthrow. To us has come the duty of cherishing and enhancing the possessions and potentialities of our race; and that duty can be faithfully fulfilled if each and every one of us dedicates every shred of honor and integrity we posses, and every ounce of strength that is in us, to sustaining unsullied the will to survice that is vioced in the word RESURGAM —"I shall rise again."

Syria Independence Movement Flares Up

A general strike was proclaimed throughout Syria on Mar. 21 as a protest against the action of the French mandate authorities in arresting five leaders of the National Arab Bloc, largest party in the country.

The previous day, according to a *Transocean* message from Beirut, the Mandate authorities proclaimed a state of emergency in Damascus and French troops occupied the city, including the Syrian police headquarters. All meetings and street demonstrations were prohibited. The same agency reported that great excitement prevailed in Damascus, with numerous clashes occurring between demonstrators and police, the latter repeatedly using firearms.

Following the passage of a resolution by the National Arab Bloc, refusing to support any new government which the mandate authorities might form, *Havas* reported that the French High Commissioner for Syria, M. Gabriel Puaux, ordered the transfer of all the Syrian government's powers to France, thus ending all pretense of Syrian independence.

At the same time, however, the Commissioner's Deputy, M. Hautecloque, issued a proclamation in which it was declared that France is the "traditional protector of Islam and alone is in a position to guarantee Syrian independence," according to a *Transocean* dispatch from Beirut.

Malay Sultan Is Installed; Swears Loyalty To Britain

Swearing loyalty to Britain, 52-year-old sport-loving Sultan Abdul Aziz of the wealthy tin-producing Federated Malay State of Perak was installed Mar. 18 with colorful and traditional Malay pageantry at the royal town of Kuala Kangsar, according to a *Reuter* report from Singapore.

Unlike the neighboring State of Selangor, Perak does not crown its sultans, but installs them with ancient formula, which includes the whispering of an ancestral message in the sultan's ear by one of his major chiefs.

The Governor and High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, proclaimed the installation, which was attended by representatives of all the Malay rulers and Perak chiefs and Malayan Government officials.

Chapei Telephone Users Fail to Pay Their Bills

With 1,141 subscribers to its telephone services in Shanghai, the Central China Telecommunications Company, a subsidiary of the Central China Development Company, is confronted with the phenomenon of having 650 of its clients in arrears with respect to the payment of charges, the Shanghai *Mainichi* reported Mar. 16. The total sum due the company amounts to Yen 9,889, the daily said. Two among these subscribers in arrears, the Japanese newspaper reported, have failed to pay since May, 1938, when the telephone service in Chapei, Nantao and the Civic Center was restored.

Meanwhile, despite its troubles, the C.C.T.C. intends to develop its facilities as quickly as possible. A new Chapei Exchange will be opened on April 1, while public telephone booths will be opened at various points. This will be an innovation in non-foreign-controlled areas of Shanghai, the *Mainichi* said.

Picture of Western China in 1939

BY A CORRESPONDENT IN CHENGTU

THE beginning of 1939 finds Szechwan more and more in the forefront of Chinese activities. This is not a story of atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese, but a summary of what is being done in Free China for the continuation of the war against Japan's aggression, and of the measures taken to maintain the life of a nation. These activities cover a wide range, both in area and ideology, and are building up new strength formerly unknown in the interior.

There are forces from the outside world which strengthen China's war of resistence. An encouraging example of world solidarity was the recent visit of the Indian Medical Mission, equipped with an ambulance and a truck of medicines by the Indian National Congress to help the wounded soldiers. This Mission consists of five doctors, under the leadership of Dr. Atal who saw a year's service in Spain with the Republican forces. The Unit has left for the Northwest, the region that the Eighth Route Army is defending, and expects to organize a base hospital as well as give medical service at the front. There is no limit to their stay in China, all of them having volunteered to show the Indian people's understanding of Japan's aggressive plans for hegemony over all Asia. The Indian doctors told us that they had been working in base hospitals No. 64 and No. 68 in Hankow and later in base hospital No. 1 in Ichang.

Industrial Cooperatives

To strengthen the economic resistance of China the industrial cooperatives scheme has been organized, sponsored by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and the finance minister, Dr. H. H. Kung. Promotion committees have been set up in Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, etc. The latest addition is Chengtu, where we hope to develop a strong center of activities, since the central organization is in Chungking, nearby, and China's west as well as northwest, southwest, and southeast are to be the bases for cooperative centers.

The secretary-general of the whole scheme is Mr. K. P. Liu, who was trained in Ford's at Detroit and later was a magistrate of a model hsien in Anhwei Province.

Among the organizations whose purpose is to maintain the morale of the people—student bodies should take the first place. But the word "student" should be taken in the broader sense of embracing all the young people in and out of schools who have had the benefit of school training which they want to turn into socially useful work. Thus we find many young newspaper men in the front-line of war resistance and propaganda, and professional young men and women, giving up their careers to do war-time service. "This war is not a time for pursuing one's own personal career," is a phrase often heard, spoken without self-glorification but as a matter-of-fact explanation.

Dramatic Troupe

Such people form the greater part of the "Szechwan Travelling Anti-Aggression Troupe." This troupe was organized in May 1938, in Chengtu, the provincial capital. They only returned after seven months' touring the country-side with plays and playlets, songs and gags, in which they brought the facts of the war and its dangers to out-of-the-way places where people had not even known that there was war between China and Japan. For such is the size of China's territories that, even with radio and up-to-date newspapers, the 20th century cannot penetrate to the far borders.

The troupe, thirteen young men and six girls who are living a life of collective work and collective creation, made contact with an audience of altogether one million people. Although most of their plays were written by well-known dramatists, the group have also been trying to write their own plays adapted to their audiences.

You ask them about their lives. Food and lodging, often coarse and uncomfortable,

Recover Manchuria?

Woodcut by young Chinese artist, Lo Ching-tseng, shows a map of Manchuria and Mongolia in the background with a youthful Chinese soldier preparing his rifle for the campaign to recover lost territory.

are provided by the earnings of the troupe, each member receiving one Chinese dollar a month as pocket money! If they are not busy with rehearsing, lecturing, singing, they are pursuing their studies, and they try to understand conditions in China. You would be surprised to hear them analyze the Spanish situation and discuss American and British politics, making Chinese adaptations of the foreign names.

It is not easy for a dramatic troupe in China. You have to make your own stage decorations, you have to discount the possibility of proper lighting, you may have to improvise a stage in a school room or temple, and at the end of your day's labor, you will have to sleep on a floor or a table. But look into those earnest faces: they do not mind the hardship so long as they feel they achieve their aim. And they have. They have developed a style of acting that ranks far above that of the amateur and dilettante, they have watched the peasants react, they have studied their gestures, their limited vocabulary, their idiosyncrasies and interests—and the result is often a superb portrayal.

Some of the Plays

What are the plays they perform? "Lay Down Your Whip," a play of feudal family life broken up by Japanese atrocities, that has been staged all over China, from the Mongolian border down to southern Kwangtung. "Sacrifice for Sept. 18th" (the Mukden Incident, 1931), "Safeguard Lukouchiao" (Marco Polo Bridge), a 3-act play which tells of the people's rising against the Japanese in that region, which precipitated the war. "Poisonous Drugs," a short play in which people are familiarised with the "modern" methods of warfare as used by Japan to reduce Manchuria and North China to submission by means of narcotics. There are other plays dramatising some of the war-time slogans, for instance "Who has Strength, Give his Strength! Who has Money, Give his money!" "National Resistance," etc.

Reading through the list of about twenty plays in the repertoire of the travelling troupe we note that practically every phase of Chinese life and every plan of Chinese society is treated in its relation to this national war of resistance.

In Chengtu plays were given by the group after their return from touring the interior. The first was "Three Rivers," the name given to a man in Manchukuo who has been active in organizing and supporting guerrilla units. He operated in various guises; in this play he is shown as the traditional story-teller who manages to win over a Chinese officer of the Japanese-controlled police force for the guerrillas. The figure of that story-teller with his rattle, rhythmically syncopating his tale of how the Japanese treated the officer's native village, gauging his emotions and adjusting his attitude till he finally dares reveal his identity, in spite of the reward of $500—promised in a poster which the officer himself had had put up—is one of those scenes which impress themselves indelibly on our memory, as a symbol of the daring, deadly effectiveness of mobile warfare.

The other play seen in Chengtu was "Crossing the Yellow River," in which the attitude of shopkeepers and the local gentry is mercilessly satirized. We must mention the old, decrepit scholar who tries to reason the Japanese menace away by flowery quotations from Confucius but refuses to leave his hiding-place under the wine-shop counter when a false alarm credits the Japanese with having crossed the Yellow River. He kowtows to the Japanese when some jesters pretend to 'stab' him with—a featherduster! He is so frightened he dares not look into the faces of his attackers. The shopkeeper who only cares for squaring his accounts at New Year but recklessly distributes the contents of his shop because the "Japanese devils" would take it all anyhow, only to return to weep over his cancelled accounts . . . This is another symbolic figure with which modern drama has enriched our lives.

There is no end to the number of dramatic groups springing up all over the country. Their art is not always of a high grade, but their sincerity and patriot-

ism make them an important part of China's resistance.

Trained in Shanghai

There is another group that should be mentioned, the "Travelling Chorus," under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. It is a group whose leader and many of the members were trained in the National Conservatory of Music in Shanghai. They have eighteen members, young men and women who now tour the cities of the province of Szechwan, bringing songs of national liberation, in modern harmony and song, to many who might otherwise have failed to understand China's struggle. Their songs have verse, rhythm, and the determination of a nation to remain free and decide its own fate.

In Chengtu the universities from many parts of China have been gathered together to carry on their work. There students who are still at their studies have arranged concerts and sent hundreds of dollars to China's war chest. They stage plays—one of them given by the dramatic section of the "Five Universities War-Time Service Group" was written by a student returned from Japan. The play is called "Goodbye, Tokyo" and deals with the life and fate of Chinese students in Japan, torn from their studies and professions, their Japanese associations and friends by war which is hated by the Japanese as well the Chinese students.

It would be impossible to speak of all the study and discussion groups which have been brought into existence by the war. In schools and public meeting places, in the homes, among the staffs of various organizations, the desire of educating oneself and others in these complex times has grown as never before. The understanding is growing that only with a united stand of all the democratic forces can there be national liberation.

How does the war affect daily life? Sometimes one might be inclined to think that life is just as it used to be. Yet there are many differences. Prices of commodities are going up, partly due to worse means of communications, partly due to profiteering which has existed in every war. Since the Yangtsze River has been bottled up by the Japanese, the linen industry in Szechwan province has been practically wiped out. Other exports, like pig bristles, wood oil, etc. have to find new outlets.

Conscription Brutality

Conscription has been carried out, it must be admitted, with a good deal of old-time warlord brutality. But under the new conscription law, promulgated at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, improvements are rightly hoped for. Even now the appearance of recruits shows more "aliveness" and consciousness as to their mission for China.

The transfer of important institutions to West China make the military element more and more conspicuous. Aviators in active service and those wounded from other areas are sent here for treatment.

War pictures in the city's cinemas convince even the most protected feudal families that high walls in the interior of China do not fit into the age of incendiary bombs. And the recent bombing of Chungking, filmed on the spot, brings home the terrible necessity of preparedness.

Chungking in its fortunate position on rocky soil seems to possess quite good public bomb-proof shelter facilities. In Chengtu there is no such protection. But so far the wall of grey in the wintry sky has proved adequate. Yet we experience the same ghastly feeling that people in Nanking had when the sun or the moon were bright; a good time for Japanese bombers.

School schedules are adjusted to the posibility of Japanese air attacks: even the smallest children have to attend school from 7 to 9 in the morning, then from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, because the usual time for Japanese "pacification" of China is around noon.

The remarkable thing is that this "pacification" has taught even the easy-going Szechwanese to be quick of pace and action when the siren blows. And the efficiency of the policemen in coercing people to put out fires, take the washing from the lines, even refrain from smoking cigarettes behind closed shutters, is the only light touch in this grim reality of war in the hinterland.

Chungking-Chengtu Rail Work Advances

Difficulties galore notwithstanding, construction work on the 523-kilometer-long railway linking Chengtu, leading city in Szechwan, with Chungking, China's wartime capital on the Upper Yangtsze, is proceeding slowly but steadily. The hostilities have not been allowed to interrupt its building program, and today thousands of workmen, both skilled and unskilled, led by corps of engineers, are making the roadbed, blasting tunnels through hills and erecting bridges, of which there will have to be more than 3,000 large and small, on the line.

Had it not been for the Japanese invasion trains probably would be running between the two cities now. For the actual work, begun in 1937, was originally scheduled to be completed inside two years, and the war itself is already in its 20th month. One of the greatest problems is how to tranship railway materials from the coast.

In charge of the railway building is Mr. E. K. Denn, an American-trained Chinese engineer. His is an undauntable spirit. Though it is extremely hard to obtain the steel rails and other necessary equipment from Europe, time must not be lost in completing what can be completed with native materials. For instance, stone work can replace steel for some of the bridges.

Sino-Foreign Enterprise

The line represents a joint Chinese-foreign enterprise (perchance the first one after the war broke out) for the development of China's southwestern provinces. A loan, mainly in the form of railway materials, was scured from a French group represented by the Banque Franco-Chinoise. On the Chinese side, it is the China' Development Finance Corporation, headed by Dr. T. V. Soong. The Ministry of Communications, the Szechwan Provincial Government and Chinese banks are also financially interested in the railroad. In the terms of the loan, a new baiss has been laid for Sino-foreign co-operation. The most outstanding feature is the complete Chinese management of the railway. With the exception of two French experts to be employed during the construction period and one for the balance of the period of the loan, the entire enterprise is to be by Chinese.

In the matter of materials and equipment to be purchased abroad, the French interests have liberally agreed to compete with other manufacturers and supplies. This arrangement enables materials of the best quality to be purchased at the lowest price on a competitive market. The bulk of these supplies, naturally, will be bought from the French interests According to a pre-war estimate $60,000,000 would suffice to finish the Chengtu-Chungking railway This, however, has to be revised upward on account of the war.

The line from Chengtu to Chungking, when completed, will form an important link between the northwestern railway network and the southwestern railway network. At Chengtu the line will eventually join with the proposed Szechwan-Shensi Railway, which is to extend from Sian to Chengtu via Paochi. The Lunghai Railway has already built an extension from Sian to Paochi, thence it is a distance of approximately 750 kilometers to the provincial capital of Szechwan.

From the station of Neikiang on the Chengtu-Chungking line, a branch will be constructed southwestward to Hsufu on the upper Yangtsze. Hsufu, also known as Iping, is the northern terminus of the proposed Hsufu-Kunming Railway, the line that is to connect Szechwan with the southwestern railway network. Within that network, when a branch line is built off the Hsufu-Kunming Railway to Kweiyang, it will be possible to go by rail from Chungking to Kweiyang and further on to Kweilin by the proposed Kweiyang-Liuchow-Kweilin Railway.

From Kunming, the Kunming-Burma Railway will, when completed, allow one to travel all the way by rail from British Burma to the Yangtsze River. When the construction of all these lines is completed, this network of railways will link Chungking, now China's center of armed resistance and reconstruction, with Chengtu in the west, Sian in the north, Kunming in the south, and Kweiyang and Kweilin in the east. In addition, it will provide China with two rail outlets to the sea: one through French Indo-China and the other through Burma to the Bay of Bengal.

Shipping Monopoly In China Due Soon

The National Policy Shipping Association, which has been organized by the Japanese Ministry of Communications to control shipping in China, will be inaugurated on April 1, according to the *Yomiuri*. Mr. Shozo Murata, president of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, is expected to be asked to act concurrently as chairman of the association's board of directors. Mr. Yasuji Shimizu, vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will probably take the full-time post as president.

Japan's near-sea routes, linking Japan and China ports, will be monopolized by a semi-official holding company, while a law will be introduced for regulating China navigation, Mr. Jiro Isetani, director of the Shipping Bureau in the Ministry of Communications, told the Lower House committee, which is investigating legislation for ship-building subsidies, on Mar. 16.

Vessels, belonging to companies outside the holding company, whose operation may conflict with the interests of the projected semi-official navigation company, would be prohibited from navigating between Japan and China. Only tramp vessels would be left unlimited in their operations, except in the transportation of staple commodities, Mr. Isetani declared to the Diet committee.

According to the Japanese Ministry of Communications, loans for construction of new ships for the present financial year will amount to Yen 90,000,000, the rate of interest being 3.7 per cent per annum, says a *Reuter* report from Tokyo. While under the previous financing system for ship construction in Japan, loans have been restricted to vessels of the 4,000-ton class or larger, loans will be made for construction of new ships of the 1,000-ton class or larger under the new Ship Construction Loan Law.

Madame Sun Appeals for Aid to Partisan Fighters

Editor's Note—Following is the text of an address delivered by Madam Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, before a gathering of women in Hongkong on March 8, International Women's Day. Some 300 foreign women attended the meeting, which was presided over by the wife of the Colonial Secretary. The wife of the German consul was also among those present. The Hongkong press published not a word of the address.

I bring you greetings from the heroic Chinese defenders of justice and democracy—the men and women at the front who by their indomitable courage and spirit of selflessness have won the admiration, and the right to the support, of all right-thinking people. They rejoice with me that on this great day, commemorating the interantional women's movement against force and oppression, women of different races in Hongkong have gathered for the first time to express their solidarity with us and to identify themselves with a cause which is indisputably the cause of every democratic citizen, of whatever nationality.

We are living in a most critical epoch in the history of mankind. Our present-day world is witnessing the life and death struggle of two irreconcilable forces, of the forces of peace and democracy against the forces of war and fascism. In China, as in Spain, this struggle has already assumed the form of open war. The Japanese fascists have launched a savage attack to destroy our national independence, and with it the whole structure of our material and cutural life, the heritage of thousands of years of the labor of our people. Our cities, towns and villages have been devastated. The bodies of our best sons and daugherts have been broken on the wheel of war. Our women have been violated, our children maimed and invalided for life. Tens of thousands of our people have been driven mad by the bombings and other atrocities of these fascist beasts. Tens of millions have been rendered homeless, destitute and starving.

Struggle for Peace

For over a year and half now, our Chinese people have fought this horror of fascist aggression. And it is no fiugre of speech to say that during this time they have also fought the menace of war that hangs over the whole world, that they have also fought for *your* peace. We have all seen how the arrogance of the fascist powers of Europe has grown since they have been allowed to triumph in Czechoslovakia and encouraged to proceed undisturbed with the murder of the heroic people of Spain. Nearer to us here, we have seen the increased attacks on the British and American positions in the Pacific that have followed every success of Japanese arms in China. If China had capitulated, if she had lent herself without a struggle to be a material base and reservoir of manpower for the military machine of Japanese fascism, do you think we would be able now to sit quietly here in Hongkong?

China, the most peace-loving, non-military nation on earth, when faced with the choice between slavery and struggle, chose struggle. Because this struggle most truly represents the interests of all groups of our population, our Chinese people have not allowed themselves to be conquered in a single town or village occupied by the Japanese. Millions have preferred to leave their homes, facing privation and sacrifice rather than remain under the Japanese yoke. Greater millions have stayed and are carrying on the fight. At this moment, the largest part of the Japanese forces in China is *not* engaging our national army at the front, but is fighting unsuccessfully to suppress the peoples' army of hundreds of thousands of partisans which has grown up in the so-called occupied territories.

Nation's Unity Strengthened

The unity in the aims of all classes of our people is expressed in our national anti-Japanese united front, the consolidation of our 450,000,000 people into one united power which is the surest guarantee of our final victory in the protracted war of resistance against Japanese imperialism. This unity is the chief obstacle that our enemy has to face, and the Tokyo militarists know it. Time and again they and their agents have tried to weaken our resistance not only by naked and ruthless terror against defenceless civilians, but also by cunning offers of "compromise" whose real aim is the subjugation of our beloved country. They have tried to split us by creating new dissentions among us and by trying to revive those which existed in the past by provoking differences between the Kuomintang and Communist parties. But they have succeeded only in buying over a few historically known double-dealers and defeatists, and these traitors had only to show their hand to be categorically expelled from the ranks of our party and government. Instead of splitting us, as they hoped, their self-exposure has had the result of strengthening our ranks and clearing the muddy atmosphere which for a time confused our friends and well-wishers and undermined their confidence in the resolute determination of our government to fight on until the final victory is won.

I assure you most solemnly that we will continue to fight until we have achieved the liberation of our soil and people and have driven the fascist invader off the continent. We will hold our section of the front of struggle for peace and democracy throughout the world.

Women and War

What is our place in this struggle, yours and mine, as women of all countries? The fight against war and fascism and the fight for the rights of women are one and inseparable. Throughout the ages, war has brought women endless suffering and pain. Fascism, the bully's doctrine of the war of the strong against the weak,

Northwest Guerrilla Raid

Woodcut by young Chinese artist, Liang Yung-tai, reproduced from Shanghai *Young Companion* for March. The title of the drawing is "Iron Cavalry in Action."

has made all womankind one of its "inferior races." In Spain and China, invaded by Fascist aggressors, women are bombed, tortured and violated. In every country where domestic fascism rules, women are being pushed back into medieval slavery, while their husbands and sons are trained for the slaughter of the husbands and sons of their sisters in other countries. In Germany and Italy, women are systematically excluded from the universities and professions and from the opportunity of achieving economic independence. Daily, they are insulted by the official insistence that they are fit for nothing better than to be breeding machines for cannon-fodder—"the mothers of the warriors of the race." In Japan, laboring under vicious feudal-fascist domination, the body of woman is a commodity to be sold in job lots for sexual or industrial exploitation, the wife is the slave of her husband, and every woman is taught from girlhood that her highest destiny is to be an endlessly tractable servant to man. In the fascist countries, the rights of women as citizens, won through decades of struggles, have been utterly destroyed. When they have continued to fight for their democratic rights as human beings, they have been subjected to the same brutal terror as their male comrades-in-arms. In Germany, the heads of young women have fallen under the axe.

The place of all women, of every race and every class, is in the front ranks of the struggle against this infamy. Shall we permit these fascist brutes to control the fate of the world, to abolish our rights and to take our husbands and sons for their raiding expeditions? Don't think that this danger exists only in certain areas. Abyssinia and Austria have disappeared. What is left of the independence of Czechoslovakia exists only in name. The legally-elected government of Spain is fighting for its life against overwhelming odds. The Chinese people are opposing a wall of flesh and blood to the military machine of Japan. This is the record of little more than two years. Can you say for certain that you yourselves will not be involved tomorrow?

War Work of Women

Our Chinese women are taking a full part in our country's fight for survival. On every front there are thousands of girls in uniform. Some have engaged in actual fighting. Others perform auxiliary duties in the line of fire. In the rear, our women have shouldered the tremendous task of providing care for our wounded, winter clothing for our armies, shelter and education for our war orphans, and cultural activities to teach our people the meaning of their struggle. There are many women in the People's Political Council, our first approach to a democratic parliament. Women of all classes are among the notable names of the leaders of the nation's fight. Madame Chiang Kai-shek works ceaselessly at the head of many important organizations. Madame Chao, that old heroic peasant woman, has won world fame as the "Mother of guerillas." Ting Ling, a writer and intellectual, leads hundreds of girl students and former industrial workers in cultural work on the northern front. There are many other names, not yet known to our foreign friends, but famous throughout China, and behind their names the work of millions of women, millions to whom the struggle has not only brought new burdens to shoulder but also growth and development and a new sense of worth and of confidence in the future.

This is what our people and our women are doing in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, which is at the same time a war to check international violence throughout the world, a war against the dark reaction of fascism, a war for the preservation of democracy and for the rights of women everywhere. In China and Spain today, whether you admit or repudiate this fact, two heroic peoples are fighting for you all. By helping China and Spain now, you will do no more than help yoursleves.

Appeal for Aid

In the name of the Chinese people and of the women of China I feel that I have a right not only to appeal, but to demand your aid. You have all given thought to the misery and distress of our 60,000,000 refugees and orphans. Now I want you to think of our heroic partisan fighters who not only face similar conditions, but continue in spite of them to deliver blow after blow at the well-equipped invader. Not only do these heroes battle with obsolete rifles, scant ammunition, homemake grenades, scythes, swords, clubs and bare hands against an enemy equipped with all the technical devices of modern warfare; not only do they lack even the most elementary medical supplies, but having abandoned farm and workshop rather than submit to slavery, they are in desperate need of clothing and food. Our government is doing all it can to help. But every day new battalions of our people rise to fight for the recovery of their homes and their freedom, and all the help that can be given is yet not sufficient. As the popular basis of China's struggle is broadened and as greater and greater numbers of our people voluntarily throw themselves into the struggle, so our own responsibility increases to extend the amount and scope of outside help to these obscure heroes fighting not only for the liberation of China but for freedom and democracy throughout the world.

Puppets Publish Twenty-Eight Newspapers

The Japanese military have established 28 newspapers in various cities under their control in Central China. While all of the papers have nominal Chinese editors, specially trained in a 3-months course at Nanking, there is a Japanese assistant editor or "adviser" in each office. In most cases the Japanese have taken over the offices of the Chinese papers previously published in the towns but suppressed after the Japanese occupation. The new papers closely follow the styles of the old papers. The names of the "puppet" papers and places of publication are as follows:

Shanghai, the *Hsin Shun Pao*, Nanking—the *Nanking Hsin Pao*, Soochow—the *Soochow Hsin Pao*, Nantung——*Kiangpei Hsin Pao*, Taichang—*The Taichang Hsin Pao*, Shangsu—*The Yu Pao*, Wushi—*Hsin Sih Pao*, Quansan—*Hsin Quanshan Jih Pao*, Changchow—*Min Ti Pao*, Kiangyin—*Hsin Kiangyin Jih Pao*, Chinkiang—*Hsin Chin Pao*, Tanyang—*Hsin Tanyang Pao*, Chuyung—*Chu Yung Sen Pao*, Yangchow—*Ta Kiangpei Hsin Pao*, Kingtan—*Hsin King Tan Jih Pao*, Sungkiang—*Hsin Sungkiang Pao*, Kating—*Kating Hsin Pao*, Tsungmin—*Hsin Tsungmin Pao*, Kashing—*Hsin Hsin Jih Pao*, Huchow—*Huchow Hsin Pao*, Haining—*Haining Ken Sen Jih Pao*, Pinhu—*Pinhu Pinhu Jih Pao*, Wuhu—*Wuhu Hsin Pao*, Anking—*Chen Hsin Pao* Penpu—*Pengpu Hsin Pao*, Hangchow—*Hangchow Hsin Pao* and Soochow—Kiangnan *Jih Pao*, The Shanghai *Hsin Shun Pao*, the Nanking *Hsin Pao*, the Soochow *Hsin Pao*, the Pengpu *Hsin Pao*, and the Hangchow *Hsin Pao* are official organs of the Kiangsu, Chekiang puppet provincial governments and the puppet "Reformed Government" in Nanking.

Australia Arms in Reply to Japan

Alarmed over the possibility of Japanese invasion, Australia has adopted a $250,000,000 three-year preparedness program and will spend on defense more than $11 annually for each man, woman and child in its population of just under 7,000,000. according an *Associated Press* dispatch from Sydney.

Australians, fearing an attack from the north for a long time, were jolted last October when Japan landed 30,000 men at Bias bay in South China in her campaign against Canton.

Two Destroyers Planned

If forces completely equipped with artillery, tanks, and airplanes could be landed 1,800 miles from their Japanese bases, Australians said, there wasn't much reason why they could not come 3,000 miles farther south.

Included in the defense program are plans to construct two more destroyers and twelve of the 40-knot motor torpedo boats which Great Britain recently adopted for her navy. Expansion of the Australian air force to 212 first-line fighting planes also is planned.

(*According to "The Statesman's Yearbook for 1938," Australia now has four destroyers. The commonwealth's navy also includes four cruisers,one seaplane carrier, and two mine sweepers. Its air froce now numbers approximately 100 planes.*)

Capital Ship Turned Down

A suggestion by the British government that Australia add a capital ship to her navy was turned down because of the high cost, but the defense program includes a dock at Sydney for capital ships.

Linked with Australia's decision to make her vast continent safe from attack by air and by sea is a plan to develop an armaments industry to supply most of the country's needs.

The defense network will be pushed to her island territories to the north.

Development of Port Moresby in Papua as a combined naval and air base is designed to repel possible attack by forces operating from the three groups of islands Japan holds under League of Nations mandate and which she retained when she quit the League in 1932.

Observers said Australia would have built a naval airdrome farther north—at Rabaul in New Guinea—if her League mandate for this territory did not expressly forbid fortification.

A second air base, linking Port Moresby with Sydney and other large cities in the south, is planned for Townsville, on the east coast of Queensland.

Reich Far Eastern Body Marks 25th Anniversary

Germany's "Association for the Far East," whose aim is the development of relations between the Reich and countries of the Orient, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation on March 16, according to a *Transocean* message from Berlin. The agency described the activities of the Association as being of "an economic and cultural nature," and said that it paid special attention to the welfare of Chinese students in Germany.

Transocean also said that the most important task accomplished by the Association was in connection with Tungchi University at Woosung, near Shanghai, which was compelled in consequence of the conflict here to find a new home in South China where it is successfully continuing its scientific work.

Wave of Murders In Hongkew Area

WHILE the local Japanese press is continuing to insist on the necessity for "reforms" in the administration of the International Settlement (south of the Creek), Hongkew and Yangtszepoo, areas under the control of the Japanese military, have been achieving prominence as the locale of a mounting wave of crime, including brutal murders.

On Mar. 6, Yoong Din-su, 48-year-old Ford Hire chauffeur, was found shot through the head and strangled to death in the garden of an unoccupied house on Kirin Road. The car he had driven into Hongkew was found on Tiendong Road near the General Hospital. On March 16, S. Ling-kun, another chauffeur, employed by the Taylor Garage, was found dead, with his throat slashed, amid war ruins on East Hanbury Road. His empty car was found later near the New Asia Hotel on Tiendong Road.

Settlement detectives, who are obliged to carry out their investigations north of the Creek under the eyes of the Japanese military, have not succeeded in apprehending the murderer or murderers in either case, nor have the Japanese authorities.

Taxi Rivalry Seen

Among hire car drivers the belief is current that Japanese ronin, acting for Nippon and Korean taxi interests north of the Creek, which are irked at Settlement garages sending cars into their territory, were the perpetrators of the crimes. The drivers were reported to be considering refusal to convey passengers north of the Creek.

The murder of the Taylor Garage chauffeur was the fifth killing in that area within two weeks. Friday of last week, the body of a Chinese man was found half submerged in a pond off Hangchow Road, near Meichow Road, in the Yangtszepoo district. The 24-year-old man, Tuan Yu-ching, had his head smashed in and his body was weighted down with a bucket filled with stones. This murder was attributed to a love "triangle," detectives finding that the murdered man's wife had been carrying on an affair with another man, whom the police arrested and who is said to have confessed to the crime.

Early this week posters appeared in prominent positions throughout the Japanese-controlled areas off Settlement roads threatening to bomb all gambling, opium and Hwa Wei houses if they fail to cease operations. The posters, sealed with a red seal, bore the date "28th Year of the Republic" and it is presumed they were posted up by Chinese guerrilla forces operating in the neighborhood.

Paper Demands Reforms

On Monday of this week, the *Tairiku Shimpo*, editorialising on the subject of the future of the International Settlement, expressed hope for the early arrival of the day when such an "illogical system as the Settlement disappears for good," adding that "we cannot just be idle and hope for that day to come, ignoring the evils and defects of a system which meanwhile survives. Instead of making desultory efforts when a terrorist outrage occurs, we believe that more systematic, organic and concrete plans should be worked out."

The Japanese organ demanded reform of the Land Regulations, educational appropriations, the courts and the policing system. It asserted that Japan should take the initiative in such reforms and said an "effective Japanese committee" should be formed to find ways and means of carrying them out. "The extremist theory of resort to force by striking at the root of all the evils by a *coup* should be discarded, until the eventuality arrives when the S.M.C. declines to accept concrete measures to reform the Settlement along logical suggestions from us."

Ford's Mercury 8 On Display Here

The Mercury 8, a new name in motordom, is a product of the Ford Motor Company, builders of quality cars. It fills a place between the De Luxe Ford V-8 and the V-12 Lincoln-Zephyr in the Ford-Lincoln line. It is now on display at Bills Motors, local Ford-Lincoln-Mercury dealers.

Measuring more than sixteen feet from bumper to bumper, it has a wheelbase of 116 inches. While its long flowing lines and low radiator grille give it a family resemblance to the Lincoln-Zephyr, it has a distinct style of its own. Roominess and exceptional comfort are notable characteristics of the new car. It is exceptionally wide and low, providing excellent visibility from all seats.

The Mercury is powered by a 95-horsepower V-type engine. Brakes are easy-action hydraulic, equalized for straight-line stops. Brake action is in direct proportion to the pressure the driver places on the pedal. There is a "blocker" type synchronizer in the transmission, virtually eliminating any possibility of clashing gears. Gears are quiet in all speeds.

The bodies of the Mercury 8 are of welded all-steel construction, rubber-cushioned on a heavy frame. The frame, of rigid double-drop design, is reinforced by a deep X-member. Complete riding comfort is insured by the car's centerpoise design, flexible transverse cantilever springs and four adjustable double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers.

The Mercury 8 body types are: Sedan, Town-Sedan, Sedan-Coupe, and Sport Convertible. All seat three persons without crowding, front or rear. Luggage compartments have unusual capacity, without excessive car "overhang." Bodies have narrow running boards and are widest at seat level. Fast pickup, smooth stops and maneuverability are features of the car's performance. The two-spoke steering wheel permits the driver an unobstructed view of the instrument panel. The dial of the 100-mile speedometer is in a long arc corresponding to the curve of the steering wheel, with the other instruments grouped immediately below it. The instrument panel is tilted for easier visibility.

The Mercury 8, finished in baked enamel, is available in eight colors: black, Jefferson blue, gull gray, coach maroon bright, Dartmouth green, Folkstone gray, Mercury blue metallic, and tropical green.

Central Japan Rocked By Heavy Earthquake

An earthquake shook a wide area in Kyushu and Shikoku Islands in western Japan and sections of central Japan at 12:23 p.m. on Mar. 20 stopping clocks, toppling chimneys and breaking windows.

The shocks were strongest in Miyazaki, Oita and Kumamoto Prefectures in Kyushu, and Chime and Kochi Prefectures in Shikoku. Many residents of the quake belt dashed out of their houses to seek places of saftey away from buildings. Electric wires were snapped in several districts. Panes of show windows in stores were cracked in Miyazaki, capital of Miyazaki Prefecture.

U.S. Consular and Bank Holidays Are Announced

Holidays to be observed by the American Consulate-General in Shanghai during the remainder of this year have been announced as follows: Easter, April 7 and 8; Memorial Day, May 30; Dragon Boat Festival, June 21; Independence Day, July 4; Birthday of Confucius, August 28; Labor Day, September 4; Mid-Autumn Festival, September 27; National Festival, October 10; Armistice Day, November 11; Birthday of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, November 13; Thanksgiving Day, November 30; Christmas, December 25 and 26.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has announced that foreign exchange banks will observe the following days: Easter, April 7, 8 and 10; Dragon Boat Festival, June 21; Summer Holiday, July 1 and 3; Birthday of Confucius, August 28; Mid-Autumn Festival, September 27; National Festival, October 10; Birthday of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, November 13; Christmas, December 25 and 26.

Chungking Requires That Firms Certify Shipments

Foreign firms doing business in the International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai, who are consignees of goods from interior China which have been designated by the government at Chungking as "articles of aid to the enemy," will henceforth be required to file affidavits declaring that such goods are their property and not intended for sale to the Japanese, it was learned this week.

Shanghai is one of the areas to which, according to Chungking edict, a long list of articles may not be exported. But since the Chinese government is desirous of not inconveniencing foreign merchants who are nationals of "friendly powers," such goods may be shipped here provided a certification in the foregoing terms is executed.

The American Consulate-General, it is understood, will issue a certificate when an affidavit is executed for any American cargo, and this certificate must be forwarded to the point of shipment in the interior so that the Customs authorities there may release the goods.

Japan's Unfavorable Trade Balance Bigger This year

Although Japan sold more goods abroad from Jan. 1 this year up to Mar. 20 than she did during the same period last year, her unfavorable trade balance is larger, the Ministry of Finance revealed, according to a *Domei* message from Tokyo.

The nation's total exports from Jan. 1, 1939, to March 19 were valued at Yen 581,712,000 against Yen 508,512,000 for the corresponding period last year. Imports also were larger, being appraised at Yen 663,672,000, against Yen 574,071,000, resulting in unfavorable balances of Yen 81,960,000 this year and of Yen 65,559,000 last year. Total external commerce for the period in 1939 was Yen 1,245,384,000 against Yen 1,082,583,000 last year.

Exports from March 10 to March 19 were estimated at Yen 92,593,000 against imports appraised at Yen 92,917,000, resulting in an unfavorable balance of Yen 324,000. Imports exceeded exports by Yen 12,792,000 in the period of March 1 to March 9.

Europe Prepares for War As Hitler Threatens Small Neighboring States

With Czechoslovakia erased from the map as a result of last week's military coup by Nazi Germany, Europe now hovers on the brink of a general war catastrophe as the government of Adolf Hitler proceeds to follow up his almost bloodless Czech conquest with absorption of Rumania and Memel by means of power diplomacy backed up by the might of armed legions already on the march.

Europe's chancelleries are humming with activity as Britain and France, awakening to the magnitude and immediacy of Nazi ambitions, seek to line up a coalition of eastern European states, plus Soviet Russia, in an attempt to halt the German march to the East.

While reports to the effect that Rumania had agreed to sacrifice her economic independence to Germany, halt further industrialization and confine her economic life mainly to the production of foodstuffs and raw materials, in exchange for a Reich guarantee of her sovereignty and territorial integrity, were vigorously denied in both Bucharest and Berlin, the fate of Memel was sealed with an announcement from Berlin that Lithuania had agreed to to cede the territory to Germany peacefully.

Surrendered in Berlin

This arrangement, reported by the German *Transocean* agency on Wednesday of this week, was agreed upon by the Lithuanian foreign minister when he visited Berlin on Monday. German troops marched into Memel and were taking over all the public services after Lithuanian troops had been withdrawn.

Germany, it was additionally reported, had agreed to grant Lithuania special privileges in the port of Memel, which has been the country's sole outlet on the Baltic Sea. Lithuania's capitulation is taken to indicate the virtual loss of that country's independence to Germany.

Rumors sped to and fro across Europe that Germany was threatening the independence of additional states, including Poland, Belgium and Holland, but all were denied. From Oslo came a denial that Norway would permit her security to be guaranteed by Britain or any group of powers, thus indicateing that the Scandinavian state sees security in freedom from any alliances.

The "self-determination" movement being fostered in the samll states spread to Yugoslavia, a Belgrade report on Monday declaring that the 3,100,000 Croats in that country were demanding the creation of a "federal state" whereunder they would enjoy autonomous rights. Troops of Hungary, now completely subject to the dictation of Berlin, continued their march into Ruthenia (Carpathic-Ukraine).

To meet the German menace, France has virtually suspended the democratic form of government and entered a period of dictatorship by means of a series of decrees conferring almost absolute power on the government of Premier Daladier. The decrees were rushed through the Chamber and Senate in record time. They provide for the prolongation of the life of the Chamber at the discretion of the government, abolition of the 40-hour week gained by the workers in strike actions, introduction of a 60-hour week in the armament industries, forcible drafting of the unemployed into war industries. In addition, the government has called up several classes of military reserves and is taking extraordinary military precautions both on the home frontiers and in the colonies.

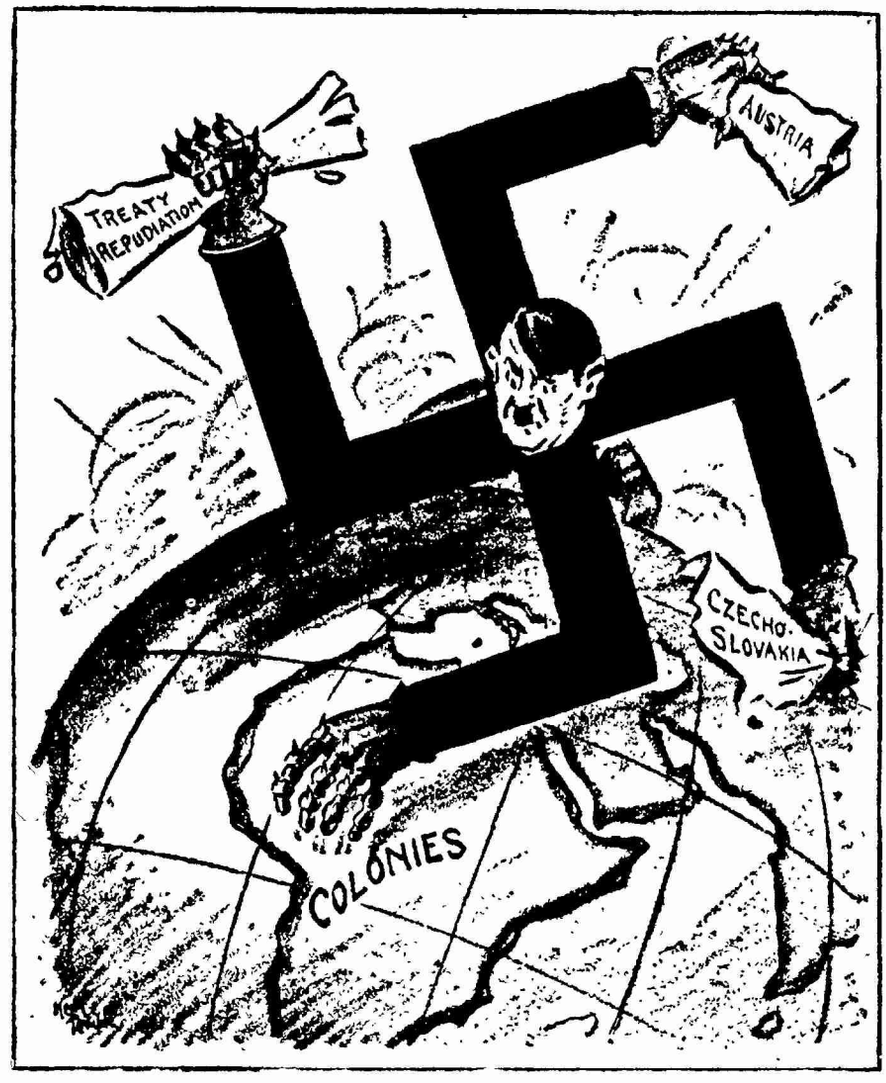
Russia Consulted

France, Britain, Russia and the United States, have refused to recognize the legality of the Nazi absorption of Bohemia and Moravia, both of which territories are now incorporated in the Reich. Czech gold holdings in the three countries have been impounded. The crisis has brought Russia into close contact with the "democratic" powers. Replying to a query from London, the Soviet Government said it was not yet prepared to say that it would give military assistance to Rumania in the event that country was invaded by Germany, but proposed instead a conference of "peace-loving" powers to decide on a common policy to check further German expansion. The six powers suggested are Russia, France, Britain, Poland, Rumania and Turkey.

Australia and Canada have pledged their their full support to Breat Gritain in any action undertaken. South Africa, according to Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog, will define her attitude in the nearest future. The latter country, meanwhile, is taking extensive precautions to guard her communications and vital public services and and is allotting leading citizens to key positions. These measures followed receipt of a strong note from Berlin which stated that Germans "will not be responsible for the consequences" if German nationals are not freely allowed to land in the mandated territory of South-West Africa, formerly a German colony.

Hitler made a triumphal entry into Berlin last Sunday after a visit to Prague to witness liquidation of Czech rule and the establishment of the Nazi protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia. Baron Constantin Von Neurath, president of the Reich privy council, has been appointed "protector" of the new Reich territories.

Drang Nach Everywhere



New Orleans Times-Picayune

Japan Congratulates Hitler

While the Japanese government hastened to congratulate Germany on the seizure of Czechoslovakia, *Domei* reported from Tokyo (March 20) that "Japan's attitude in the event of a German putsch against Rumania could not be forecast." This statement was attributed to a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

One of the first acts of the Nazis in Czechoslovakia was to establish concentration camps for Jews, thousands of whom, however, fled into adjoining countries as the German troops advanced to occupy Czech territory. A similar exodus is taking place from Memel territory.

An outstanding American comment on the European situation was made Mar.

Japanese Army Advances in Kiangsi As Air Raiders Wreak Destruction

Japanese Army forces this week appeared about to capture Wuning, pivotal Chinese defense position in the Wangyang mountain range in northwestern Kiangsi province, as Nipponese columns launched a concerted attack upon the Chinese lines extending from Lake Poyang in the east to Lake Tungting in the west.

The piercing of these Chinese positions were expected to have a telling effect upon the Chinese defense strategy south of the Yangtsze, *Domei* said.

Japanese infantry forces infiltrated in large numbers into the Chinese camp near Wuning, preparing for a bayonet assault upon the town, which was subjected to an intensive artillery barrage from dawn, Japanese field dispatches stated.

Operations in this sector were launched last Sunday as a Japanese force struck westward from Loki on the Yungsui-Siusui highway.

Chekiang Situation Tense

The situation in eastern Chekiang grew tense once again this week as 28 Japanese warships, including an aircraft carrier, concentrated in the vicinity of Hangchow Bay in an attempt to effect a landing at Chenhai, at the mouth of the Yung River, and at Haimen, at the mouth of the Ling River, which is just outside Ningpo harbor. Chenhai was bombarded by the warships.

Nipponese planes dropped more than 40 bombs on Wenchow, important Chekiang port, Mar. 21, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Kinhua. Damage was not reported. The Shanghai *Mainichi* said last Monday that the capture of Ningpo had become a necessity in order to reduce the strategic importance of Kinhua, seat of the Chekiang provincial government.

Japanese aerial activity continues to extend over a large stretch of Chinese territory. On Mar. 18, Fancheng and Siangyang in northern Hupeh were raided, 20 bombs killing or wounding 10 persons and destroying 100 houses.

American Mission Bombed

In an air raid on Kiangling (formerly Chinchow) to the west of Shasi in Hupeh province, three bombs landed in the compound of the American Methodist Mission, killing three Chinese, according to a *Reuter* report from Chungking. Total casualties in the raid numbered about 70.

Chengchow, at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways in central Honan, was bombed Mar. 17, when 60 bombs destroyed numerous houses and killed and wounded several persons. Hsuchow, to the south of Chengchow, was bombed the following day. Casualties unstated. In the Chengchow bombing, according to reports received by mission interests here, the Southern Baptist Mission Hospital and refugee camp suffered more than 200 casualties. The hospital, said the reports, was bombed twice, but there were no foreign casualties.

Foreign Missionary Killed

Pingkiang, northeast of Changsha, was bombed Mar. 15. Among those killed was the Rev. A. G. Leigh, 35, of the English Methodist Missionary Society. He met his death when one of four bombs hit a dugout in the mission compound. The mission had Union Jacks painted on the roofs of the various buildings, and also flew the British flag, *Reuter* reported.

The Kuling mountain resort, recently evacuated by most of the foreign residents, was raided Mar. 16. One residence, a hotel, the Bank of China building and a Catholic mission were damaged, *Kuo Min* reported.

Kian, in western Kiangsi, was raided Mar. 17. More than 100 bombs were dropped, killing and wounding more than 300 persons and destroying hundreds of houses.

Other cities raided during the past week were Sian, capital of Shensi, Ichang on the Yangtsze River, and Shiuhing, on the northern bank of the West River in Kwangtung.

Chinese Bomb Hoihow

According to *Kuo Min* reports, Chinese planes bombed the Japanese airfield at Hoihow, on Hainan Island, Mar. 18, and Hangchow, provincial capital of Chekiang, on Mar. 17.

A *Domei* message from Tokyo Mar. 19 said the Japanese naval air force had destroyed more than 1,400 Chinese planes since the start of hostilities up to that date.

I-Shan, in northwest Kwangsi, was bombed Feb. 5, according to a belated report, the Japanese raiders destroying the college farm run by the National University of Chekiang, which was removed to I-Shan from Tai-Ho in Kiangsi after the fall of Hankow last October. As it was a Sunday, few students or professors were about the campus, and there were therefore no casualties, for those in the vicinity found ample protection in dugouts.

Cauldron of European Unrest

Map by Johnson in American Observer

Germany has absorbed Czechoslovakia. The strip of territory marked with the diagonal lines is Ruthenia (Carpathic-Ukraine) which the troops of Hungary are striving to occupy completely. Since Hungary is now the puppet of Germany, that country's seizure of Ruthenia will give Germany access to Rumania—and through the northwestern tip of Rumania—to the Soviet Ukraine.

(*Continued from page 107*)

20 by Mr. William R. Castle, former Assistant Secretary of State, in a speech before the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, according to a *Transocean* report. The government and people of the United States, he said, should steer clear of political intrigues in Europe and refrain from entangling the country in matters which were not its direct concern. He deprecated efforts to impose on America the task of having to decide which form of government was the best. War, said the speaker, could not be averted simply by telling the dictators that America was prepared to fight in defense of the democracies. On the contrary, such a stand would encourage the democracies to refrain from making an attempt to reach agreement with the "have-not" countries.

The New York *Daily News*, which stands for an isolationist policy where Europe is concerned, declared that the revision of territorial relations in Europe "is an interesting performance, but no occasion for interference by the United States." There was no official comment from Washington, beyond the announcement that the German grab of Czechoslovakia would not be recognized as legal.

Tokyo Protests Fishery Auction

While the crisis in Europe appeared to have pushed the Soviet-Japanese fisheries dispute into the background of international events, evidence that Japan was continuing to press her claims was seen Mar. 18, when Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita instructed the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Shigenori Togo, to file a vigorous protest with the Soviet government against the unilateral auction of fishery lots which took place in Vladivostock Mar. 15 without Japanese participation.

The auction on Mar. 15 resulted, according to all reports, in the leasing of only four of the 293 lots offered, these presumably being taken up by Soviet institutions. It was announced that the auction would be repeated two weeks later, about the end of the present month.

The *Philippines Herald*, published in Manila, praised the Soviet Union's disregard for Japanese representations regarding the auctioning of Soviet fishing lots formerly leased to Japan. Deploring the failure of the democracies to halt the totalitarian powers, the paper said: "Over in our corner of the globe another method for dealing with Fascism has recently been demonstrated. Tokyo uttered dire threats if Russia auctioned her fishing lots. But Russia went ahead with her plans. What has Japan done? What could Japan do? This is realism in world affairs."

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

March 5

Japanese claim capture of Anlu, Chinese defence position on eastern bank of Han River, in western Hupeh.

International Anti-Aggression League plans a "peace hospital" in southern Shansi to take care of wounded Chinese soldiers and refugees.

British Colonial Office confirmed report that Japanese paid £1,250 for damages caused by bombing of Kowloon Leased Territory two weeks ago by Japanese planes.

Addressing National Educational Conference now in session at Chungking, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek urged that practical attention be paid to wartime education.

Forged copies of **Ta Kung Pao,** (influential Chinese daily published at Chungking and Hongkong), advocating peace and anti-Comintern policies, discovered in Shanghai.

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March 6

British Government said to have decided to grant China £3,000,000 commercial credits, according to London report. Rumored loan to be devoted to construction of new railway linking Chengtu with Burma.

Third party nationals residing in northern Kiangsu should be warned of the launching of a military drive by Japanese forces in that area, Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, informed Consular Body in Shanghai.

Broadway Mansions, British owned 23-story hotel and apartment building north of Soochow Creek in Shanghai, reported sold to Japanese interests for cash price of $5,000,000.

Yulin Road police station in Hongkew, Shanghai, surrounded by large party of Japanese blue-jackets who demanded that two Chinese who were held by the police be handed over. Incident followed recent settlement of complications between Shanghai Municipal Council and Japanese authorities on the policing of International Settlement.

Unit of 500 soldiers belonging to so-called "Pacification Army" organised by the puppet Nanking regime reported to have been dispatched to areas bordering International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai for the purpose of combating Chinese guerillas.

Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Forces in South China, summoned (yesterday) important military conference in northern Kwangtung, at which it was decided to launch a counter-offensive against the Japanese in three sectors.

Additional naval and military budgets for 1939-40 fiscal year totalling Y.910,543,000 approved by Japanese Cabinet. Move made to meet Soviet war preparations on land and British and American rearmament programs on sea.

National Currency Conference opened at Chungking under auspicies of Ministry of Finance. Meet attended by bankers from more than 10 provinces.

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March 7

"Japan may win battles, but she can not conquer China; there is no possibility of British loan to Japan; there is more danger of communism in Japan than there is in China; the Chinese have never been a servile pepole and I cannot see a vassal China"—was statement of Sir Victor Sassoon, British financier and real estate owner upon his return to Shanghai from a world tour.

Successfully running through Japanese blockade, a French coaster arrived from Indo-China, carrying 400 tons of Chinese silver and gold, earmarked for America. Shippers of the bullion reported to be the Bank of Indo-China.

Fu Siao-en, Mayor of Japanese-controlled Shanghai Municipality, to visit to Japan at end of March, according to Japanese report.

Japan is fighting in China to "kick out the red menace of Soviet Russia" and terminate the "Imperialistic invasion" of Great Britain, which were "poisoning East Asia," declared Seigo Nakano, president of Japan's rightist party, Tohokai, in a speech in Shanghai. Britian and America described as "real enemies of Japan; "Tokyo Foreign Office assailed for apologizing to Washington in connection with the Panay incident; "Japan should have crushed nose of Hongkong," he declared.

Ninghsia City, capital of Ninghsia province, severely bombed yesterday by Japanese planes.

Compulsory evacuation of civilians from Chungking to begin on March 11; only civilians who possess special permits issued from National Defence Council allowed to remain, according to official announcement in Chungking.

Chungtsiang, in Siang River valley, Hupeh, captured by the Japanese on March 5; another Japanese column attacking Wangchatsi, 20 miles northward of Chungtsiang. Siangyang and Fancheng severely bombed by Japanese planes yesterday.

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March 8

Britain's grant of £10,000,000 credits to China announced by Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in House of Commons. Loan designed to stabilize Chinese currency. Two British banks have subscribed £5,000,000 with British Government guaranteeing against possible loss, while two Chinese banks have subscribed the remainder.

Consignment of Chinese bullion valued at U. S. $7,000,000, which arrived at Manila aboard a French coaster from Indo-China, said being shipped to New York aboard **President Garfield** sailing from Manila on March 20.

Japanese troops to be stationed in China for a long time "in order to suppress Comintern activities and maintaining peace and order," declared Lt.-Gen. S. Itagaki, Japanese War Minister, in Diet.

Thirty Japanese heavy bombers in four squadrons yesterday raided principal cities in Kansu, Ninghsia and Shensi provinces. Thirty bombs dropped on Ninghsia City; 80 bombs on Pingliang, east of Lanchow. On March 6, Japanese planes dropped over 100 on Ninghsia City, causing some 300 casualties.

Large quantities of railway materials stored in Hongkong are being shipped to Rangoon to be used in the construction of Yunnan-Burma Railway, according to Japanese report.

Three divisions of Chinese troops totalling about 40,000 men reported to have been dispatched to various points on Nanking-Shanghai Rialway to intensify guerilla activities.

Japan's attempt to create a "New Order in East Asia" severely criticised by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister, in speech at Chungking.

Attempt made on the life of Chin An-jen, chairman of the puppet "Wuhan Peace Maintenance Commission" by four gunmen. Chin escaped injury, but three of his companions were wounded.

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March 9

Raiding Ichang four times yesterday, 45 Japanese bombers subjected city to severest aerial attack. One third of city wiped out; casualties, as yet unascertained, reported at 3,000.

Severe fighting proceeding in central Hupeh, with both Chinese and Japanese forces suffering heavy casualties.

The Jenkin Robertson Memorial Hospital in Sian, operated by English Baptist Mission, suffered three direct hits and severly damaged during Japanese air raid yesterday.

Yunnan-Burma highway to be completed before end of this month, according to order of Ministry of Communications. 28,000 additional laborers recruited to work on the road.

British currency loan to China hailed by London and Chungking press. Loan expected to make impossible Japanese scheme of banning the Chinese dollar in North China. Dr. H. H. Kung said credit helpful to both China and Britain. Japan planning protest to Britain on ground that loan was a political move.

After 17 months of continuous occupation by Japanese military authorities, Soochow University, owned by the American Methodist Mission, was returned to representatives of the Mission.

Japan's "New Order in East Asia" is but another name for her "Continental Policy," which aims at conquest of China and elimination of foreign interests from China, declared Gen. Chang Chun, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, in radio-broadcast at Chungking.

According to statistics released by the Department of Commerce at Washington, American exports to China in January, 1939, amounted to $2,534,000, against $3,109,000 for the same period in 1938.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek addressed message to women abroad on occasion of International Women's Day yesterday, requesting their assistance to China in her struggle against Japanese invasion.

Japanese naval forces captured Funing, in northern Kiangsu, yesterday, according to Japanese navy spokesman in Shanghai.

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March 10

Japan was determined to carry out her Asiatic Policy, declared Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, in the Diet, in connection with debate on British credit to China to stabilize Chinese currency. Protest to Britain and counter-action considered.

Henri Cosme, new French Ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Lin Sen, Chairman of National Government.

Amercian Consulate-General at Hankow has protested to Japanese authorities against bombing on March 3 of American church mission property (episcopal) in Ichang, according to report received at Shanghai.

Yellow River rapidly rising; Japanese troops now find it impossible to cross the river, according to report received at Chungking.

Japanese troops in Shanghai staged armed demonstration in observance of Army Day, 34th anniversary of fall of Mukden in Russo-Japanese war.

National Educational Conference, convened by Ministry of Education at Chungking on March 1, closed yesterday.

China's purchases in Great Britain greatly curtailed during the past year due to the hostilities; 74 contracts totalling £182,034 were placed, according to report made at annual meeting

of Chinese Government Purchasing Commission in London.

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March 11

Soochow University, which was returned to representatives of the American Southern Methodist Mission on March 9, sustained tremendous property losses; most of the equipment either removed or destroyed; not only laboratory supplies and apparatus were looted, but also heavy furnitures. Laura Haygood Girls' School which was returned on same day, found in similar desolate condition. Property stolen after Japanese occupation.

China's heroic struggle against Japanese invasion praised by the Archbishop of York, in message made before opening of National Conference on China in London yesterday. Philip Noel-Baker, Labor member, urged sanctions against Japan.

Compulsory evacuation of civilians from Chungking begins today.

Heavy fighting in Central Shansi near Tsinglo. Nankung, in central Hopei, recaptured by the Chinese.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Paris, denied Japanese report that he had written to Wang Ching-wei, supporting him and favoring Sino-Japanese peace negotiations.

New rules issued by the Peiping "Provisional Government" with regard to circulation of "Federal Reserve Bank" notes in North China came into effect yesterday. Japanese occupied areas in North China divided into two zones, the "Federal Zone" and the "bandit zone." Circulation of National Government banks' notes absolutely prohibited in "Federal Zone," which includes Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chefoo and several other cities.

Singapore Prepares For Bomb Attacks

The thousands of people who pack Singapore's Chinatown will be evacuated to camps in less densely-populated areas on the island in the event of possible air raids, it was officially announced Mar. 17, according to a *Reuter* message.

It is almost impossible, it is realized, to provide protection against bombs in certain areas and evacuation is therefore considered the wisest step. Suitable sites for camps in rural districts of the island are being selected.

The authorities have decided against evacuating the civilian population of Singapore to the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, to which the island is connected by a half-mile causeway carrying road and rail across the Johore Strait.

Japanese Diet Passes Army, Navy Estimates

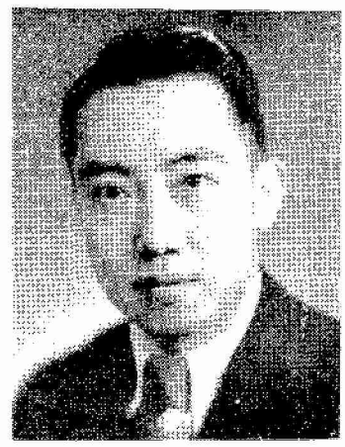
The launching of a Japanese five-year rearmament program beginning April 1 was authorized by the Diet March 17 as the House of Peers gave unanimous approval to the Army and Navy supplementary estimates in the ordinary accounts budget, which call for an expenditure of Yen 1,889,000,000 spread over a period of five years. The estimates include Yen 1,205,000,000 for ship-building to be spent over a period of six years.

British Officer, Ten Men Dead in India Clash

According to reports in the Bombay press towards the end of last week, fighting has been occurring on India's Northwest frontier, a *Transocean* dispatch stated, adding that one British officer and 10 Indian soldiers were killed in a clash between a detachment of British infantry and followers of the Fakir of Ipi.

Who's Who in China

Schü Zung-tchy, police official; born at Yuning, Szechuan, Nov. 12, 1904; studied at Chungshan University, Canton; graduate of Whampoa Military Academy in Canton, Wiener Polizeischule (Vienna Police School)' and Bundes Polizeioffizier Akademie (Police



徐仲齊

Schü Zung-tchy (Hsu Chung-chi)

Officers' Academy), Austria; member of the committee for directing Party (Kuomintang) affairs in Chengtu and concurrently director of its training department; member of the committee for directing Party affairs in Szechuan and concurrently director of its organization department; special commissioner of Party affairs in Shensi; member of the branch committee of Kuomintang in Germany; now, Commissioner of Police, Chungking Municipality; Director of the Anti-Air-raid Corps in Chungking and member of Administrative Committee of the Central Police Officers' School, Chungking; address: Bureau of Police, Chungking Municipality, Szechuan.

Nippon Investments in Manchukuo Show Increase

Total Japanese investments made in the form of securities and shares in Manchukuo during 1938 were estimated at Yen 601,-000,000, showing an increase of Yen 195,000,000 over those of 1937, according to an investigation by the Ministry of Industry of the Manchukuo Government. The total of Japanese investments made in the form of securities and shares in Manchukuo amounted to Yen 2,675,000,-000, of which Yen 1,724,000,000 were made in the past eight years, *Domei* reported.

Japan Invokes Article 19 of the Mobilization Act

Tightening its grip on the nation's economic system, the Japanese Government has decided to invoke Article 19 of the National Mobilization Act, which regulates the standardization of prices, it was announced in Tokyo Mar. 18. Unanimous approval of the Government's step was given by the Central Commodity Price Committee at a plenery session. Subcommittees will be appointed to investigate and report on standard prices.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 1637

Notice is hereby given that, Wednesday, the 29th March 1939, being a Customs Holiday, the Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on that date.

L. H. LAWFORD
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 21 March 1939.

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Foochow	Peiping	KUNMING	*Kwangyuan*
Tsinkiang	NANCHANG	*Mengtsu*	*Santai*
Nanping	*Kian*	CHUNGKING	*ICHANG*
Chienou	*Linchwan*	Chengtu	*Hankow*
Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
Santuau	Kaifeng (Nanyang)	Ipin	Changteh
Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Sian	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

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88-127

Men and Events

Tatsuo Kawai, director of the information bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office, arrived in Shanghai last Saturday on his way to Hankow.

•

The Japanese Government Tax Bureau in Tokyo has ruled that any suit of foreign-style clothes which sells for more than Yen 65 (U.S. $19,) will be subject to a special tax.

•

Miss Joy Homer, writer, who arrived in Shanghai several weeks ago on a trip of investigation, is now in Chungking after traveling across the country from Wenchow on the Chekiang coast to Szechuen. Miss Homer is working under the auspices of the American Church Committee for Relief in China.

•

Lieut. Col. Itsuo Mabuchi, has been appointed head of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China. Previously he worked under the direction of Col. Hitoshi Hamada, who recently was transferred to a similar position in North China.

•

Mrs. Silas Strawn, whose husband headed the Commission for the Investigation of Exterritoriality in China several years ago, has accepted the chairmanship of a committee in Chicago to work for an embargo on the sale of American war materials to Japan. Mr. Strawn is a well known attorney in Chicago.

•

The Japanese have planted 1,000 apricot trees at Peitaying (North Barracks) near Mukden, where the first clash took place on the night of Sept. 18, 1931, when Japanese troops were conducting "night-maneuvers" which started the military wheels in motion resulting in the Japanese occupation of China's northeastern provinces, or Manchuria. The Japanese have also established a "Manchurian Incident Memorial Hall," on the former site of the Chinese barracks, which cost 20,000 Manchurian dollars. The hall contains trophies of the "battle."

•

Miss Lee Ya-ching, Chinese aviatrix, who is making aerial flights over the United States in connection with a campaign for refugee children's relief, was lost for three hours while making a flight from Pittsburgh to New York on March 17. She stated that she had flown into a cloud bank and had to cruise for three hours before able to make a landing at Floyd Bennet field at New York. Miss Lee hopes to raise sufficient money to finance an aerial ambulance corps in China.

•

Quentin Roosevelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and grandson of the late President "Teddy" Roosevelt, was in Shanghai for several days last week on his way to Kunming, Tali and Bhatan on the border between Yunnan and Tibet. Young Roosevelt is a graduate student at Harvard and is making his present trip on behalf of Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge and the Peabody Museum of Cambridge. He hopes to obtain a rare "golden monkey," found only on the Tibetan frontier and also plans to make a study of the primitive tribes of that area. Young Roosevelt was in Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities here in 1937 when he was traveling with his mother. He is traveling alone and will be met by special bearers and guides at Tali.

The American Red Cross has notified the American Relief Advisory Committee in Shanghai that a shipment of 2,000,000 quinine tablets is on the way to China to be donated to civilian refugees in malarial-infected areas. In order to indicate their origin the tablets are colored green and each container is labeled, "Gift of the American Red Cross." The quinine will be sent to the interior from Hongkong.

•

Of the 95 Japanese girls, who were graduated from the local Japanese Girls' High School, two, Misses Kimiko Kimura and Masae Yoshino, have been employed as typists by Mayor Fu Siao-en's office at the Civic Center. Some 20 of the girls will go to Japan to attend Women's University and other schools, while the remainder will obtain jobs with commercial firms or "take up domestic duties," according to *Domei*.

•

Circulars have been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., urging widespread observance of "Foreign Trade Week," from May 21 to May 27. During the week addresses will be delivered over the country dealing with various phases of foreign trade. Last year more than 1,200 groups, commercial and otherwise, participated in the observance of the week.

•

The British General Electric Company, China Ltd., celebrated on Friday, Mar. 17, the completion and occupation of a new building which will be known as "Magnet House." The new building is located on Szechuen Road, near Avenue Edward VII. Numerous electrical devices were exhibited to some 200 guests. Among those present were Sir Herbert Phillips, Consul-General and Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

•

Dr. Kiyoshi Yamada, who is a member of the Japanese Diet, delivered a speech on March 18 dealing with health conditions in Japan wherein he declared that 70 percent of the whole population of Japan is afflicted with venerial disease and that new cases of tuberculosis number a million a year while 100,000 die of this disease annually. He also referred to the prevailing high rate of infant mortality as "something for which Japan could never be proud."

•

Major Jose de Lima Figuereido, aide-de-camp to the War Minister of Brazil, who has been touring the Japanese fronts in North and Central China, has reached Canton where he traveled by Japanese air-service from Formosa. After an inspection of the battlefields in the vicinity of Canton, he declared (*Domei*) that Canton had been captured by the Japanese forces as a result of a "well executed surprise maneuver," hence the stories that the Chinese defenders of Canton had "sold out" were untrue.

•

Tu Ting-hsiu, general secretary of the War-Zone Service Corps and director of the student section of the General Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement, died in Chungking on March 19, after a brief illness. He was a graduate of Columbia University and was a well known athlete and accomplished musician. He once held the long-distance running record for North China. He was sent to Hollywood several years ago to supervise the filming of Pearl Buck's novel, "The Good Earth." Phonographic records of his songs are sold throughout the country.

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160 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

The Columbia Country Club will hold its annual children's Easter party and egg hunt on Sunday afternoon, April 9.

*

Donald M. Allen, member of the faculty of Lingnan University, Canton, who is temporarily connected with China Industrial Cooperatives, is in Shanghai.

*

Robert J. Hayes of the Texas Company, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and their daughter, departed this week for New York where Mr. Hayes will be connected with the head office of Company.

*

Rufus Woods, publisher of the *Wenatchee World*, Wenatchee, Washington, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong and Manila, and after a few days here plans to proceed home by way of North China and Manchuria. Mr. Woods is one of the commissioners of Grand Coulee dam and irrigation project on the Columbia River in the state of Washington.

*

D. J. Evans, British journalist, who has been connected with the journal, *Finance and Commerce*, for several years, departed from Shanghai this week for London where he plans to reside in future. He was accompanied by Mrs. Evans. Mr. Evans came to the Far East in 1905 and was first connected with the *Japan Chronicle* at Kobe.

*

Two Chinese-owned cotton mills which previously operated in Hankow, the Sung Sing Mill. No. 4, and the Yu Hwa cotton mill, have resumed operation in Szechuen, according to a report in the *Sin Wan Pao*. The Sung Sing mill managed to move 20,000 spindles from Hankow to Hanchung and 6,000 spindles to Chungking. It is claimed that 20,000 pounds of yarn are being produced daily. The Yu Hwa company, also operating in Chungking, has 8,000 spindles working and hopes to have 50,000 more in operation by fall. The machinery was moved by ship prior to the Japanese occupation.

*

Ma Hsiang-pai, who was once a well known Chinese diplomat, but now more famous as a centenarian, celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth on Sunday, March 19. He was born in the little Yangtsze River town of Chinkiang, near Nanking on March 19, 1839 and after receiving an education in the traditional classics, he came to Shanghai and when the Catholics started St. Ignatius College, he entered that institution. Later he started the well known Fuh Tan University. He once represented China on diplomatic missions to Korea and the United States. Upon his return he became a teacher and was also said to have assisted in the founding of the Catholic Aurora University. He is also said to be a Latin scholar.

*

The proprietors of the New Asia Hotel, most of whom are Chinese residents of Hongkong, have issued a report denying the allegation that they have leased their hotel to the Japanese. The hostelry, one of the most modern in Shanghai, located in the Hongkew section and was seized by the Japanese military at the beginning of the war. The Japanese Army turned it over to the Special Service Section who converted it into a gangster hand-out for puppets, robbers and murderers. Recently, however, the Japanese announced they had leased the building from the Chinese owners and had converted it into a Japanese-style hotel. The denial of the owners, issued on March 19, shows that the Japanese are still occupying the property illegally.

R. M. R. Warren, who represented the *Melbourne Herald* at Hankow, prior to the Japanese occupation, has just been appointed special representative of his paper at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia and after a year there may return to the Far East.

*

Recently, a well known Nazi newspaper, *Der Angriff*, devoted an entire page to a laudatory article about General Baron von Steuben, German drill master who trained Gen. George Washington's colonial troops at Valley Forge in the American Revolutionary War. The Nazi newspaper, in retaliation for recent American newspaper attacks, said that Gen. von Steuben "was the real winner of the American War of Independence." The San Francisco *Examiner*, in commenting on this statement, pointed out that von Steuben, was a refugee from Germany and did not return to his native country, preferring to remain in American where he died in 1794—at Steubenville, N. Y. The *Examiner* also pointed out that recently, Anne Marie von Steuben, lineal descendant of Baron von Steuben, her husband and son, had just arrived in Italy, a fugitive from Nazi anti-Semitic terrorism. Her husband, Herr Rosenberg, although a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was of Jewish origin.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Farnsworth have returned to Shanghai from their honeymoon trip which was spent in Hongkong and will make their home temporarily at the American Club, removing later to their apartment in Hamilton House. Mrs. Farnsworth was formerly Miss Virginia Atkinson, daughter of Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, who is now in the United States. Her father, who died several years ago was manager of the Standard Oil Company in China. Mr. Farnsworth is assistant manager of Eastman Kodak Company.

*

The *Florida Veteran*, organ of U. S. war veterans' organizations, published at Miami, Florida, reported that a serious controversy had developed within the ranks of the American Legion over an order issued "by certain persons high in the councils of the Auxiliary," that all children who marched in the Armistice Day parade should remove "Made-in-Japan" labels from the American flags they carried in the procession. The editor of the *Veteran* said that the order to remove the labels had caused the children to "practice deception," and in addition stated his opinion that it constituted a violation of federal law. He demanded that all "Made-in-Japan" flags be withdrawn from use "even if the tags had been removed."

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Members of Community Church will hold a reception on Friday, March 24, from 4 to 7 o'clock to enable the members to meet the new pastor, Dr. John Lyon Caughey and Mrs. Caughey.

*

According to the Tokyo *Miyako*, the new photoplay law, now under consideration in the Japanese Diet, will bar children from seeing ordinary films. Children will, however, be permitted to see newsreels.

*

R. J. Crouch, who joined the Shanghai police department on Dec. 15, 1910 and since 1931 has had charge of Sinza Station, officially retired from service on March 21. He was presented with a crystal decanter and gold watch by fellow members of the force. He and his wife and two children will return to England.

*

The name of the East Siberian State University in Irkutsk has been changed to Zhdanov University. The action was taken by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, according to a *Tass* Agency report from Moscow, in response to a petition signed by the students and faculty of the institution.

*

William Johan Drummond, who died on Wednesday, March 15, at his residence in Shanghai, was buried at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Friday, March 16. The funeral service was conducted by Dean Trivett of the Cathedral. Until his retirement seven years ago, Mr. Drummond had been connected with the Standard Oil Company of New York, which he joined in 1910, coming here from Japan.

*

Dr. W. W. Elwang, well known Presbyterian pastor and once a member of the faculty of Yenching University, Peiping, died at his home in Columbia, Missouri, recently. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Columbia at the time of the death. He is survived by Mrs. Minnie K. Elwang, his wife, who resides in Columbia, a daughter, Mrs. Abbie K. McCain of Memphis, Tenn.

*

The U. S. Maritime Commission, which has been investigating training systems for merchant marine officers and men in various countries, reported that the system of training in Japan was one of the most successful in the world. According to the report the Japanese system takes youths and carries them straight through to the bridge. Two merchant marine schools, one at Yokohama and the other at Osaka, had trained 80,000 men up to 1931. In July and August of last year, more than 2,000 boys from secondary schools were taken on training cruises out of Osaka.

*

As a result of a death from anthrax infection in North Dakota, the U. S. Public Health Service has ordered an embargo on all Japanese shaving brushes imported into the United States. Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, following an investigation of the anthrax case, ordered all ports of entry to reject Japanese brushes, pending adequate tests of samples. U. S health laws require sterilization by submerging bristles in boiling water for at least three hours. The infected brush was traced to recent shipments of 35,694 cheap brushes recently imported into the United States, none of which apparently had been sterilized despite the fact the shipment was accompanied by a certificate. All of the infected brushes carried the number 332 stamped on the bottom with the words, "Imperial Sterilized Japan.

R. V. Dent was scheduled to lecture at the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, March 23, at 5:30 p.m., on the subject, "Photography in Applied Science."

*

Kinzo Wakao, who is connected with Japanese Y. M. C. A., has opened two rest and comfort "homes" for Japanese soldiers at Taitsang and Quinsan, both of which are located near Shanghai.

*

Carl Marzani, correspondent for the Chicago magazine *Ken*, who was in Shanghai for several days, departed this week for the United States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Marzani. They traveled overland from India through Siam and Indo-China to Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces and thence across Hunan, Kiangsi and Chekiang and to Shanghai by way of Ningpo.

*

The Japan-American Trade Association held a conference in Tokyo (*Domei*, March 21) for the purpose of considering the future of Japanese-American trade. Americans who attended were George L. Eastman of Los Angeles; Christie Thomas of Seattle; Charles Page of San Francisco; and Lawrence Hurtment, Portland. Japanese who attended included Susumu Tarao, bureau of overseas trade of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Seijiro Yoshizawa, director of the bureau of trade of the Foreign Office. The Americans were invited to Japan by a group of leading industrialists, including Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

*

Charles R. Crane, who served as U. S. Minister to China in 1920-1921, died at Palm Springs, California on Feb. 15 of pneumonia. He was 80 years of age. Mr. Crane was a member of a well known family in Chicago which amassed a large fortune in the manufacture of plumbing supplies (The Crane Company), and also the manufacture of elevators (The Otis Company). He was president of the Crane Company for several years. Mr. Crane represented the United States diplomatically in Turkey and Russia, prior to his appointment to China by President Woodrow Wilson. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Bradley of Wisconsin and Miss Frances Crane of New York and a son, John Crane, who is in Italy. A sister, Mrs. Kate Crane Gartz, resides in Altadena, Cal.

Anti-British League Planned in Nanking

Organization of a Central China Anti-British League as a protest against Britain's alleged aid to the Chiang Kai-shek administration is being planned by various public (puppet) organizations in Nanking, according to a *Domei* report on Mar. 19.

A circular telegram will soon be sent by public (puppet) bodies in Nanking to various cities and provinces, requesting them to send delegates to Nanking to take an active part in the projected league, the agency stated.

Accusing Britain of being responsible for "numerous outrages" in China, including the "spreading of the evil of opium" to China, the Wanhsien shelling, the May 30 shooting on Nanking Road in Shanghai the opening of foreign concessions, the "forcible conclusion" of unequal treaties with China, encroachment upon China's Maritime Customs and other alleged misdeeds, a telegram was issued by a group of puppet leaders of Kiangsu Province, calling upon their "brothers and sisters of Kiangsu" to support the anti-British movement.

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Picture of Europe

GUNS OR BUTTER : War Countries and Peace Countries of Europe Revisited—By R. H. Bruce Lockhart. London, Putnam, 1938. 382 pages, index, map. price 10/6d.

This extremely readable book on present-day Europe is a brilliant example of the wealth of material which surrounds the writer on contemporary politics in central Europe. There is that blend of descriptive travelogue, trenchant anecdote, interpretation of national minds and historical background which makes personalized history one of our most interesting types of writing today. Bruce Lockhart is no tyro at this trade. His earlier books are a promise of the variety to be found in this volume.

Mr. Lockhart writes of the Netherlands, Scandinavia and the countries of central Europe which he revisited in 1937 and 1938. Central and eastern Europe have been known to him for many years through diplomatic and consular service and his years with a central European bank sponsored by the Bank of England. To him the Balkan peninsula was an area whose people desired to followed the path of peace.

He takes his title from a *bon mot* of Field Marshal Goering, "Guns will make us powerful; butter will only make us fat." The "butter countries" are the countries of peace. The Balkans would like to be "butter countries," he asserts, but they have been forced to become "guns *and* butter states."

"The guns of other powers are at their gates, forcing them to spend large sums on their own defence. Yet I am convinced that their sole ambition is not war, or conquest, but peace in which to develop their resources. Their cultural urge is great, yet today they are being pulled by the ears by various great powers."

Mr. Lockhart was in Yugoslavia when the German annexation of Austria took place; he arrived in Vienna in time to witness Hitler's triumphal entry. Immediately he went to Czechoslovakia. The emotional domination of Hitler's Austrian *fait accompli* was evident everywhere in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Lockhart saw a great determination to fight to the end if Germany tried to annex the country. His visit with President Benes convinced him that "if ever his country is overrun by a foreign enemy, Dr. Benes will make his last stand beside the young men in the trenches."

The conditions which completely changed the defensive attitude of Czechoslovakia are well treated by Mr. Lockhart. In fact running through the book is the *leit motif* that Britain must be strong. This was an expressed wish in every country he visited, except Germany. But along with this desire for a more effective British participation in European affairs was a desire to see an Anglo-German understanding.

This book was written before Germany's acquisition of the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia following the Munich pact. But Mr. Lockhart says if the British have to choose between a preventive war now and the possibility of a war against a more powerful Germany later, they would certainly prefer the latter possibility. This choice was, in fact, made by Mr. Chamberlain at Munich. And in addition, Britain has gone further along the lines of national strength forecast by Mr. Lockhart:

"Tolerance without strength is merely another form of surrender. We must be strong in ourselves and for ourselves. There is neither sense nor comfort in relying on unprofitable and unrealisable combinations. Only by our own strength can we win friends. Only by our own firmness can we hope to achieve any measure of European cooperation."

Mr. Lockhart shows a sympathy for the position of Germany relative to the Austrian desire to attach herself to Republican Germany just after the World War. He discusses the failure of France and Germany to accept the proposals of Dr. Curtius and Herr Stresemann for a Customs Union between Germany and Austria. There is more than a little justice in his picture of a rearmed Germany "intervening to right, in her own way, wrongs which we should have rectified when we were strong and Germany and Austria weak."

Throughout his travels the author makes special mention of the men who serve as Britain's representatives in European countries. This brings up the whole question of diplomatic training, upon which he makes some pungent observations. The role of the journalist is also discussed, and Mr. Lockhart bemoans the displacing of the British journalist by the American.

Events have moved rapidly since the writing of this book. This has not destroyed its value, for the book contains a crystallization of a certain British view on the whole European problem which should commend itself to a wide reading public.

F. M. R.

According to recent stories in the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, a special investigation into the authorship of two widely-read books on Japan entitled "Kimona" and "Sayonara," has disclosed that the writer whose name appears on the books—John Paris—is fictional. The reports stated that the real author was either Sir Hugh MacDonald, first British Ambassador to Japan, or a writer named Ashton Watkin.

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March, 1939 Vol. VIII, No. 3

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Poverty in the Philippines

LEVELS OF LIVING IN THE ILOCOS REGION—By Horacio Lava. Published by the Philippine Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The region covered by the study of the levels of living of the Ilocanos is that which supplies the greatest proportion of Filipino immigrant laborers to Hawaii and the majority of plantation laborers in the Philippines. Ninety-three families were investigated, all agriculturists, either working as tenants or on a plot of land of their own.

Analyses are made of expenses for food, clothing, shelter, education, and of property owned, as well as of income, and a comparison is made with other countries, China, Japan and the United States.

Conclusions reached include: The Ilocano rural worker lives on a starvation diet, each adult person consuming about 1,400 calories a day (prisoners in the Philippines get 2,600 a day). The average expenditure for a year is 257 pesos, nearly as low as the Chinese scale of consumption, one-seventh of the American. The houses are bare protection from sun and rain with no modern conveniences. The mode of life has not been affected by western civilization, and the people usually have no sympathy for labor movements, strikes and the like, probably since all of them own some property and many of them own some land.

Prof. Lava's data do not correspond with preceding investigations, perhaps because of the economic backwardness of the region, to difference in methods of investigation or difference in price level at investigation times. Poor people, ashamed to reveal their poverty, are apt to invent expenses and income. The study is of planes of living, not standards of living, it is pointed out.

M. V.

League Nutrition Study

The work of the League of Nations on the problem of nutrition, which has already created such wide public interest, has now been carried a stage further by the publication of a book of 120 pages, entitled *Survey of National Nutrition Policies*, 1937-1938. This study is of interest not only to those directly concerned with the problem of nutrition but to the general public of the various countries covered. It is written in a style which is readily comprehensible to the ordinary man or woman.

The Survey opens with a chapter on the progress of the work of the League in regard to nutrition problems. In addition to examining a number of technical questions, it is shown that the Technical Commission on Nutrition has been giving practical help to Governments. It has, for example, furnished advice in regard to the planning of a minimum emergency diet for the feeding of refugees in Spain.

In Chapter II, concerning National Nutrition Committees, the creation of which was recommended by the League, it is pointed out that such Committees now exist in over twenty countries. Only three Committees were in existence when the League enquiry started.

Australia is another country about which particularly interesting information is given, and there are also sections on other British countries—New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India. This chapter is full of illuminating facts about food habits in various countries. It is stated that, in an enquiry in the United States among the families of wage earners and clerical workers, from 40 to 60% of the diets of white families in four regions were found to be in need of improvement. In Hungary, it has been found that, if exports are to remain unchanged and if requirements are to be fully met, the present production of milk would need to be increased by 120% and of eggs by as much as 470%. In Bulgaria the peasant is said to be definitely underfed during the busy agricultural seasons, while the bread which provides 79% of the total energy value of his diet, is often unfit for human consumption. An enquiry in Norway showed that 53 families out of a total of 301 did not use any whole milk at all during the four weeks of the investigation. A good many villages of Yugoslavia observe practically all the Orthodox fasts, which may amount to as many as 206 days in the year. These are only a few of the facts brought to light in Chapter IV, which deserves to be read by the intelligent layman who wishes to keep abreast of the problems of our times.

Remains of Nippon Envoy Sent to Japan

Carrying the body of the late Mr. Hirosi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, the U.S.S. Astoria, sailed from Annapolis for Yokohama on Mar. 13 as shore batteries rendered a 19-gun salute to the late envoy.

The Japanese government is arranging to have a warship meet the U.S.S. Astoria on its arrival off Yokohama and escort the vessel into the harbor, where appropriate expressions of welcome are expected.

Foreign Minister Arita Calls at Home of Genro

Acting under instructions from Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita called at the villa of Prince Kimmochi Saionji, only surviving Genro, at Okitsu, a seaside resort, on Mar. 19. The nature of the conversation between the Foreign Minister and Baron Kumao Harada, private secretary to the Prince, was not revealed, *Domei* said.

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88-132

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